INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO 153 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 27 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
30 June	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,372
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	now sail direct	20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	from Bombay	16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..	without trans-	16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	shipment at	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..	Aden.	16,086

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
16th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
7th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	18th June	29th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July
Katori Maru 9th Aug.
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Hakone Maru 11th July.
Suwa Maru 25th July
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Siberia Maru 24th July.
Taiyo Maru 7th Aug.

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay;
Phone Nos. 20279. 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
29th June	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
4th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
27th June	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
B. P. Govindlal Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Otaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the hope of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Want extra money

Turn out-of-use articles around the house into cash by the use of a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Used but useful articles find a ready sale when advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced ARCHITECT, pay Rs. 250 to 350, to make Plans and Designs for New Delhi Buildings. Apply stating age and experience, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and enclosing a few of his Designs up to 20th July, 1928, to DELHI PLUMBING WORKS, LTD., Parliament Street, New Delhi.

A R1005

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for sale of hosiery and cotton woollen and silk cloth on pay and T. A. upto Rs. 225—p. m. Apply to: DAVI CHAND GURDIAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.

A R993

WANTED—PERSONS of both sexes for a respectable business line, which can be started at home and can bring a permanent income of Rs. 3,000 per annum. For particulars apply with one anna stamp. Dr. H. P. GUPTA, M.D., (Homeo) P. O. Box 2032, Bombay.

A R1003

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED—Graduate preferred for Billimora Tata Girls' School. Free furnished quarters. Apply early to Mr. NADIR TATA, Tata Mansion, Cumballa Hill with testimonials, etc.

A R980

WANTED AT ONCE—AGENTS, MANAGERS, CASHIERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, PROOF-EXAMINERS, COPY-HOLDERS, FOREMEN, COMPOSITORS, DISTRIBUTORS, DRIVERS, TICKET-COLLECTOR, GUARDS, FIREMEN, ENGINEERS, for Bengal and Overseas. Apply to with copies of testimonials enclosing one-anna postage stamp for immediate reply. HAINES AND D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane, CALCUTTA.

A 30637

WANTED

WANTED.—One about 100 H. P. Second Hand D. C. MOTOR, 440 Volts. SINGH ENGINEERING WORKS, Cawnpore.

N 30626

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN ideal "PARADISE TEA" from the snowy heights of Darjeeling Hills. "GOLDEN," Rs. 2-8. "SPECIAL," Rs. 2. "ORANGE," Rs. 1-10 per lb. tin. PARADISE TEA Co., near Excelsior Theatre, Bombay.

N R1007

BOOKS.

CODE-BOOKS.

BENTLEY'S AND OTHER CODE-books at cheap rates. For prices please apply with an anna stamp to:—

B. B. DOSS & CO.,
103, Perumal Mudali Street,
G. T. Madras.

PROFESSION

DENTAL ANNOUNCEMENT—Dental Surgeon K. R. AMAT, who was out on professional engagements, has RETURNED and has RESUMED HIS PRACTICE and will PERSONALLY ATTEND the patients as in the past at Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

P 30635

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.

M 30556

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYA-SHALA.

CONGRESS HOUSE, 414, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYA-SHALA re-opened after Summer vacation on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1928. I to IV English Standards will be conducted this year. Students will be prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Domestic Seience will be taught as a special subject. Experienced lady teachers are on the staff. Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B.A, L.T., is appointed as Principal.

M R30511

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1928, being a public Holiday, week-end return tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1928.

Third class week-end ticket holders to Nasik may complete their journey by 28 Up (Nagpur Express) arriving Bombay at 15-35 hours.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 26th June, 1928.

30639

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C/o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Liquidators' Attorneys.

30544

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS.

FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam Ships are prepared to contract for the carrying of Piece-Goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Ship Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association for five years at least or ten years at the most with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer. Such steamer must be classed 100A1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Registry of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons. Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool, or Birkenhead and to receive at either of these Ports such packages of Piece-Goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before the time of sailing of such steamer running as aforesaid to accept at each trip not less than 10000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages.

Copies of the contract, containing terms similar to these can be had from the undersigned. The Agents of the Bombay Office of the Steam Ship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their Principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of the terms.

3. The rates to be tendered must be:—

(a) For freight from Glasgow to Bombay: and

(b) For freight from Manchester warehouse to Bombay and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Bombay Docks. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach them on or before 18th August, 1928.

No undertaking is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual lines will have preference over those of connections of lines.

For the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association,

GOKALDAS JIVRAJ DAYAL,
HARJIVAN VALJI,
Hon. Joint. Secretaries.

Sheth Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall,
Bombay, 14th June, 1928.

30627

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Ltd., will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1928, at 9 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Kamptee Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, for passing a Resolution authorizing the Directors to raise the sum of Rs. 6 lacs by issue of Debentures.

The SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING for confirming the above Resolution will be held on MONDAY, the 16th July, 1928, at 9 a.m.

By order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.

30633

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held at 6 p.m. on THURSDAY last, the 21st instant, through Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others), and pursuant to the Order dated the 20th day of February, 1928, our client was the highest bidder and was declared the purchaser and has contracted to purchase the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to be undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 4 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground called Cajuchi Bhat, with messuages and tenements, buildings and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dharavi Road at Sion, near the Sion Railway Station, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 828.83 square yards or thereabouts, but found on actual measurements to be 785 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 81 and 44 and New Nos. A|15450, 15535 and 15673 and Old Survey Nos. 1|336, 2|541 and 1-7|542 and New Survey No. 1|425, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 7603 (1) and Street No. 1493, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by vacant piece or land formerly of Varjivandas Madhavdas but now belonging to Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the South by a piece of land and a bungalow belonging to Parshuram Vishnu Joglekar, on or towards the West by the property secondly described, and on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Shapurji Firoze.

SECONDLY:—All that undivided moiety in all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras tenure situate at Dharavi Road, near the Sion Railway Station, admeasuring 508 square yards or thereabouts, but found on actual measurement to be 496 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 290, New Nos. A|13156 and B|13156, New Survey Nos. 1|A-423 and 3|A423, 1B|423, 38|423, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Parshuram Vishnu Joglekar, partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property of Merwanji Shapurji Mulla Peroz, on or towards the South by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company and on or towards the West by the property of Parshuram Vishnu Joglekar and partly by the fields of Manik Bhiwa Kumbo, and on or towards the North by the Dharavi Road, and which said land is shown in the plan and marked F, which plan is annexed to the Conveyance dated 6th October, 1913, which is registered under No. 3767A at pages 302 to 303, Vol. 2063 of Book No. 1.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1928.

WIN & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30632

NOTICE

Re: ESTATE OF SAMSOODIN ABBAS TYABJEE ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the late Shamsoodin Abbas Tyabjee, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a practising Attorney and Proctor of this Honourable Court, deceased, who dies at Utnoor, Adilabad District, in the Nizam's Dominions, on or about the 14th day of May, 1926, and the Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 19th day of December, 1927, to Hadi C. Tyabjee, of Bombay, the Sole Surviving Executor named in the Will of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said Executor Hadi C. Tyabjee at his address Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay, or to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor at their Office, situate at 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons holding any securities, property or money belonging to the said deceased are hereby called upon to forthwith deliver the same to the said Executor.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1928.

MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Solicitors to Hadi C. Tyabjee, the Sole Surviving Executor named in the Will of the late Shamsuddin Abbas Tyabjee.

30641

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2199 of 1926.

SULLEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DAYAMBAI widow of Currimbhai Jiwaji Plumber and others..Defendants.

To

(1) DAYAMBAI, widow of Currimbhai Jiwaji Plumber.
(2) EBRAHIM CURRIMBHAI.
(3) ASMABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jiwaji.
(4) JENAMBAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jiwaji.
(5) SAKIABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jiwaji.
(6) SUGRABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jiwaji.
(7) HUSSEINABAI daughter of Currimbhai Jiwaji.
(8) ABDULLABHAI CURRIMBHAI.
(9) NAZARALLI CURRIMBHAI.
(10) FAKRUDDIN CURRIMBHAI and
(11) AMINABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jiwaji.

The last four by their guardian-ad-litem Mr. C. L. Adhiya.

TAKE NOTICE that I have appointed all persons concerned to attened me at my Office on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1928, at 11-15 O'clock in the forenoon when I shall proceed to settle draft Proclamation, Advertisement and the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and to consider the abstract of title and affidavit of documents filed herein on 11th June, 1928.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
For Taking Accounts.

30636

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of FOJMAL PANNA alias FOZMUL PANNA alias FOZMAL PANNA alias FHOJMAL PANNA, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased, and a bachelor, who died intestate in the Railway Train between the Abu Road and Erinpura Railway Stations on the R. M. Railway, in Marwar, in or about the end of December, 1924.

JETHA MOTIJI, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, a Merchant, and the duly constituted Attorney of Gajrabai, widow of Chinna Panna, the widow of the brother of the deceased and only the next heir and legal representative of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Village Sunda, Taluka Bhadrajan, in the territories of the Thakore of Bhadrajan in Marwar ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The day 22nd of June, 1928.

Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

30640

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END AT NASIK FOR GOLFERS AND OTHERS.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of Golfers and others desirous of spending the week ends at Nasik, the G. I. P. Railway will attach a first class bogie carriage to the Nagpur Express leaving Bombay (Victoria Terminus) every FRIDAY night at 23-15 o'clock. On arrival at Nasik Road station, the carriage will be detached and placed in a siding, so that the occupant's rest will not be disturbed and they can remain in it for as long as they desire to do so until Saturday morning. This carriage will be detained at Nasik Road until early Monday morning, when it will be returned to Bombay (Victoria Terminus) by the Peshawar Express leaving Nasik Road at 2-4 o'clock arriving Bombay (Victoria Terminus) at 6-15 o'clock.

2. As FRIDAY, the 29th instant, is a public holiday, the carriage on the outward journey will be attached to the Nagpur Express leaving Bombay (Victoria Terminus) on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, and thereafter every Friday.

3. Passengers wishing to entrain at Nasik Road will be permitted to do so at any time on SUNDAY evening. The carriage will be one of the latest type of sleeping cars, fitted with electric lights and fans with sleeping accommodation for 22 persons.

4. Reservation of berths can be made on application at the Enquiry Office, Victoria Terminus.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th June, 1928.

30616

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. V. M. PAKVASA and LEO RODRIQUES, the Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Bombay under the Consent Decree, dated 10th January, 1928, in Suit No. 2287 of 1927 have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1138 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 1371, New Survey No. 1459, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1472-1473 of the Lower Parel Division and of which thirty years' assessment has been paid in full settlement and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3213 (4), 3213 (5), 3213 (6), 3213 (7) and 3213 (8) and Street Nos. 677 C, 677 D, 677 E, and 677 G and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Nathu Patil, on or towards the South by the property of Sitaram Raghunath Raikar, on or towards the East by the public passage called Thomas Baptista Street and on or towards the West by the property of Balumiya Samsoodin.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1928.

30634

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

SHREE JAGDISH FILM COMPANY'S FIRST MYTHOLOGICAL FILM

SHREE

DWARKADHEESH

Written and Directed by Mr. RAMAKANT RANGNATH, B.A.,LL.B.

Featuring

Miss KADAMBARI and Mr. BOSE

Daily Four Shows

At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.

Extra Show on Sat., Sun. Bank Holiday and Ekadashi at 3 p. m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.:—

On account of the underwriters:—

1 damaged stator.

1 full pressed bale Uganda Cotton "A. R." quality, (country damaged).

1 bale Matting containing 2 rolls, each about 2 x 40 yds. 140 Japanese Straw Mats, eacch about 2 x 4 feet. 1 case Tooth Brushes.

On account of the Office concerned:—

One lot of rubber valves, vacuum washers, rubber, flooring tiles, etc., etc., also railway and municipal rubber goods.

6 cases Rubber Washers, each containing about 4,000.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in harness.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Sorabji Munchershaw Shroff:—

1 "Itala", landaulette, 7-seater, 15-20 H.P. motor-car in good running order.

1 "Monitor", 5-seater, 6 cylinder, 20 H.P. motor-car in good running order.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT RANDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RANDER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1229 of 1927 (Rasoolbibi widow vs. Yusuf Ajum Pipardi and others) and pursuant to the decree dated 2nd April, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th July next at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the premises the three immoveable properties in different lots.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land situate at Vakhar Oli Rander together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon admeasuring about 144 square yards and bearing Street A. No. 7 and Survey No. 182 A.L. and standing in the name of Ajum Gulamhusein Pipardi.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land with building thereon situate at Chacha Moholla,, Rander admeasuring about 202 square yards and bearing Street No. 5, Survey No. 11/13 and standing in the name of Ajum Gulamhusein Pipardi.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the message, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Limboa Oli Rander admeasuring about 474 square yards, bearing Street No. A No. 5, Survey No. 35 and standing in the name of Cassu Ajum Pipardi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZEE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys, for the second mortgagee, with the consent of the first Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Hajee Ebrahim Giga, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those two pieces of land now formed into one of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, together with the dwelling house situate at Kazee Street admeasuring about 259 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 172-173 and 2340, New Nos. 7488, 9389, Old Survey Nos. 1857, 1|1858, New Survey Nos. 824, 825 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3313, 3314 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6167, 6168, Street Nos. 131, 133, 135, 136, 137, 139, 141, 125, 127, 138, and 140, and bounded on the East by Kazee Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Bai Sarabai and on the South by Masjid Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee at 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

UP-TO THURSDAY ONLY

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Special Holiday Attraction on Friday at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE PRINCE OF GOOD CHEERS

REGINALD DENNY

IN

THE CHEERFUL FRAUD

A FAST MOVING COMEDY

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET

with a great cast including

ANITA STEWART
BERT LYTELL
LIONEL BILMORE

A romance of untamed devotion, tense with adventure and sacrifice, rich with the beauty of the exotic South Seas.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 P.M.

The Sensation of the Age!—

THE CYCLONE RIDER

Flashes past like lightning.

Saves a child in the nick of time.

WILLIAM FOX'S

Latest, best, grandest, mightiest production of the times.

Also 2 reels Comedy.

All full of jump-for-joy laughter.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

MATINEES Next Thursday and Friday at 6 p.m.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES

10 Famous Continental Artists

Dancing such as you have never seen before!

Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Stupendous Two and a Half Million Dollar Paramount Epic of Pirate Days in 10 Thundering Reels:—

SONS OF THE SEA

Featuring a Cast of Famous Favourites including the Beauty—

ESTHER RALSTON

And the Celebrated Comedian

WALLACE BEERY

BIGGEST SEA STORY EVER PICTURISED—MAGNIFICENT IN THEME—TREMENDOUS IN ACTION AND SUSPENSE!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

You will know the WHY when you will—

A Hindu loves her whom he marries!

See Excelsior's New Photo-play

"CHATUR KANTA"

which is being screened at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Holidays Extra Show at 3 P. M.

We

Guarantee You full Satisfaction

Come and See To-night with your friends and Convince the Truth.

Mind

This is not a talk of exaggeration but straight and clear words to you.

You

must see this picture if you have any feelings for your country.

COME ONE — COME ALL

Don't miss to see this great Political and Historical production of the

GUJARAT STUDIO

OF

Shree Krishna Film Company

KUNJ-KISHORI

Featuring all well-known Stars.

DAILY :—5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. OR HOLIDAY AT 3 p.m.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

COMING : KRISHNA'S JEWEL— **"SWARGA-VIHAR"**

MONSOON ACTIVE

THUNDERSTORMS IN PUNJAB

GENERAL RAINFALL IN BURMA AND MYSORE

POONA, June 26.

The monsoon has been normally active in the Peninsula, North-East India and Burma. A shallow depression has appeared this morning over Central India East. Widespread dust or thunderstorms have again occurred in the Punjab where the weather remains disturbed.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Mysore, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces East, Hyderabad North Madras Southeast, Madras Coast North and Madras Deccan

A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, the Punjab Hills, Baluchistan, Central Provinces West and Hyderabad South

Chief amounts are.—Amherst, Rangoon and Kyaukpyu two inches, each: Diamond Island three: Akyab four: Toungoo one: Bhamo a half: Bassein, Dibrugarh, and Dhubri one and a half. Cherrapunji three: Darjeeling, Calcutta Mymensingh and Purnea a half: Dinajpur one and a half: Bogra, Balasore, and Naya Dumka one: Burdwan, and Cuttack two: Jadalpur a half: Murree a quarter: Ratnagiri, and Karwar two. Bombay, Marmagao, Gulbarga, Mangalore, and Calingapatam one: Gopalpur three: Cuddalore two and Chitaldurg a half.

Forecast.—An extension in the Central parts of the country

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Monday, the 25th of June 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended in the interior of the Peninsula. The Bay current is vigorous in Bengal and Assam and normally active in Burma and the east United Provinces. Numerous duststorms have again occurred along the frontier, and in the Punjab where weather is still slightly disturbed

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Bihar and Orissa, and along and near the west coast.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma, Port Blair has had 0.8", Mergui 0.7", Tavoy 1.9", Toungoo 2.9", Kyaukpyu 2.9", Akyab 2.6", Amherst 1.5", Bassein 1.5" and Myitkyina 1.6". Skies are heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Assam and Bengal, and locally in Bihar; Silchar reports 1.3", Shillong 1.0", Cherrapunji 6.7", Dhubri 2.1", Cox's Bazar 1.7", Jalpaiguri 2.1", Dinajpur 2.8", Bogra 4.6", Naya Dumka 1.5" and Patna 0.7", Skies are heavily clouded.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the United Provinces East and and the Central Provinces East with a few falls in the United Provinces West; Gorakhpur has had 0.9", Lucknow 0.6", Bareilly 0.5", Bahraich 0.5", Chanda 1.5", Jagdalpur 0.9", and Raipur 0.4". Skies are heavily clouded in the Central Provinces East, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Kumaon hills, Central India and parts of the Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces West, Central India East, Berar and the Central Provinces West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 108 deg. at Jhansi.

Northwest India.—Rain has fallen locally in the east Punjab and at a few stations in Kashmir and Baluchistan; Hissar has had 1.1", Delhi 0.2", and Gulmarg 0.6", Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern half of the division, and clear in the western half. The air is drier than usual in the west and north Punjab, east Rajputana and most of Gujarat. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Kashmir; maximum temperature was, on the other hand, above normal in Rajputana East. The highest temperature in the division was 113 deg. recorded at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad South and Malabar, and local in Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North; Ratnagiri has had 1.2", Marmagao 1.1", Bijapur 0.4", Raichur 0.5", Hyderabad (Dn.) 0.5", Cahcut 0.5", Mangalore 0.8", Mercara 0.8", and Salem 1.7". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is more moist than usual on the north Madras coast Maximum temperature was above normal in the Bomay Deccan and Hyderabad South. Cuddalore recorded the highest maximum temperature of 103 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,100 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 10 hrs. 9 mins., on Sunday, the 24th June.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 26.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of date 26-6-28, Colaba Point 0.95, Fort 1.05, J. J. Hospital 0.59.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 23.41, Fort 26.2y, J. J. Hospital 21.48.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 27.79, Fort 29.01, J. J. Hospital 24.09.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point, 3.40, Fort 2.67, J. J. Hospital 3.33.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MON. ON ACTIVE ON WEST COAST

The monscon has been active on the west coast and in the interior of the Peninsula. Weather remains disturbed in the Punjab, where numerous dust and thunder-storms have again occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the rest of the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces East and Hyderabad North, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Baluchistan, the Central Provinces West and Hyderabad South. Skies are heavily clouded in the Peninsula, moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the east Punjab, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 106 deg. at Jhansi.

Forecast.—An extension in the central parts of the country.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Jhansi	0.02"
Hissar	0.21"
Jubbulpore	0.14"
Nagpur	0.07"
Raipur	0.03"
Chanda	0.35"
Ratnagiri	2.46"
Marmugao	1.10"
Karwar	2.08"
Malegaon	0.06"
Poona	0.03"
Belgaum	0.01"
Nizamabad	0.34"
Hyderabad	0.01"
Bangalore	0.25"
Mangalore	0.99"
Calicut	0.25"
Cochin	0.12"
Negapatam	0.25"
Madras	0.08"
Cuddapah	0.04"
Bellary	0.17"
Masulipatam	0.14"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at hrs.—

Colaba Observatory	0.95"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date	23.41" (7.80" above normal.)
St. George's Hospital	1.05"
J. J. Hospital	0.59"

Maximum temperature 88 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 77 deg. (normal.)

Half-Weekly Rainfall Reports, 25th June 1928.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report.)

Province or District.	Station.	Since last telegram. In.	cts.
Panch Maha's, Dohad		0	00
	Godhra	0	00
West Khandesh, Nandurbar		1	10
Dharwar, Dharwar		0	11
		Total, 1st June to date. In.	cts.
Panch Mahals, Dohad		3	30
	Godhra	3	94
West Khandesh, Nandurbar		2	04
Dharwar, Dharwar		3	31
		Annual normal. In.	cts.
Panch Mahals, Dohad		28	89
	Godhra	40	25
West Khandesh, Nandurbar		22	61
Dharwar, Dharwar		32	65

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.648 inches (.043 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.574 inches (.056 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.015 inches.

Temperature (dry blub) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 87.8 degrees (1.6 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 76.9 degrees (0.2 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 164 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 7.

Rainfal in 24 hours 0.95 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 23.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 23.42 inches.

Weather remarks.—Thunder.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, June 25.

Messrs. T. Smith and Co., in their report dated 26th instant, state as under:—

"June usually a very favorable month for the crop has been unkind and the crop has been unable to show much improvement after its bad start. Recently the weather has been ideal for the propagation of Bollweevils and with this menace before us and the critical period of July and August ahead we think the recent advance fully justified. It may be that with some improvement in weather we may see a further reaction but we advise buying on all setbacks as we expect much higher prices later on."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee publish the following extract from their New York friends market report dated 25th ultimo:—

"Spot cotton and goods market are alike dull, but this is more an effect than a cause of weaker cotton, and they could be galvanized into activity overnight by a prospect of an advance. Two more acreage reports have been issued, one estimating an increase of 6.8 per cent. the other of 7 to 9 per cent.: average trade sentiment probably runs from 5 to 8 per cent. This is not sufficient area to justify expectation of a depressingly large crop, considering the handicaps of the start, the boll weevil menace, and the requirement of favourable conditions hereafter. On the contrary it seems to point to higher prices during the open season for crop-killing."

As usual a number of Astrological and scientific forecasts are out and we give below a few of them for what they are worth.

(1) According to an American forecast highest price of cotton for the year 1928 will be reached to-day in New York.

(2) According to a Bombay Oracle, the highest level for cotton reached on last Saturday, when planet "Venus" passed the Ascendent of New Orleans.

(3) According to another forecast, the market is expected to react to-day and to-morrow. It will improve considerably by full-moon day. (425).

(4) To-day being Sextile of Sun and Jupitar, Sun gave its figure of 1 and Jupitar's 3 making 413 for Broach April-May delivery.

(5) One more prediction for Broach 433 or 436 at the time of Venus (3) Sextile (3) Jupitar on the 27th or at the time of parellel with moon. This will be a high level and will be followed by a sharp reaction which will end by the 3rd Proximo.

(6) Another prediction argues that the conjunction of Mars and Jupitar and Venus within 12 degrees orbit of its conjunction with Sun, indicate strength in the market, but it is rather doubtful to have its effect. The market will fluctuate very widely and is likely to result in big collapses during the month of July.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 26.

Wheat	10,404 cwts.
Linseed	6,069 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	690 "
Gingellyseeds	486 "
Poppyseed	234 "
Groundnuts	4,036 "
Castorseed	2,923 "
Rice	1,149 "
Myrabollams	1,100 "
Cottonseed	3,364 "
Mowraseed	129 "
Gram	771 "
Joowar	1,300 "
Barley	269 "
Bajree	1,262 "
Coal	331 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 26.

Ready Prices have improved by about 8 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady and prices are unchanged.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17|- per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9|7-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Pandit Rs. 9|8-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Cohinur Rs, 9|7-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipmen May Rs. 9|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 8|11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8|11-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8-13-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 9|1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 25.

Castorseeds.—Delivery September, Opening Rs. 51-13, Highest Rs. 52-1, Closing Rs. 52-0-6.

Cottonseeds.—Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4-10-3, Closing, Rs. 4-10-9.

Groundnut Seeds.—Delivery February, Opening Rs. 57-7, Highest Rs. 57-10, Closing Rs. 57-9.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

REPORTS OF HEAVY RAINS CAUSE A RISE OF 15 POINTS AT THE OPENING—CONSIDERABLE REALISING AND PROFESSIONAL SELLING—PRICES RELAPSE 31 POINTS—STEADY AT THE DECLINE—FUTURES 14 TO 23 POINTS LOWER.

New York June 25.

The New York futures market received a small set-back to-day as result of over enthusiasm and somewhat improved weather conditions. After a continuous rise in prices during the last 6 days, to-day's weakness does not appear more than a natural reaction. There was considerable realising and professional selling which was well absorbed at the decline by new buyers and although present may proceed further in the near future, it imparts good deal of strength to the technical situation of the market as urgent liquidation will leave the market in a healthy conditions. It is becoming evidently clear to the cotton trade that the crop in the Central belt is in a very serious condition. Continuance of showry weather has stopped the progress of plants and Boll-weevils are encouraged. At present stage it is impossible to guess that even if the weather improves whether we shall have a normal crop or a short one. At any rate except Texas, the whole American cotton crop is passing through very anxious period and unless we get dry warm weather, we believe present prices will prove if not cheapest, at least cheap ere long.

Reports of heavy rains over the Central belt resulted in a rise of 15 points at the opening of the New York futures market. Prices gradually gave way under long liquidation and professional selling on the theory of reaction and established a decline of 31 points from the opening level. The offerings were well absorbed at the decline and the market ruled very steady during the last hour and closed at a decline of 14 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 22.05c.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 11 to 16 points. Spot prices declined 15 points to 21.78c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

Realising and professional Selling October Highest 22-08 (at the opening) lowest 21.77 (1-54 p.m.).

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Dallas (Texas).

Reports generally unsatisfactory. Plant undersized. Weather showery conducive weevil. Eastern belt much worse. Hot dry weather needed everywhere.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable as follows:—

24th inst.—"Outlook over week-end indicates no improvement in weather resulting in broadening speculative demand. Expect better opportunities for purchases in the near future".

25th inst.—"Weather improving probably ease more".

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 25.

July	21.54	—.19
October	21.77	—.14
December	21.63	—.19
January	21.45	—.23
March	21.29	—.21
Middling Spot	22.05	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 25.

July	21.53	—.11
October	21.22	—.16
Middling Spot	21.78	—.15

NEW YORK

New York, June 25.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	21.76
October	21.98
January	21.65

New York Noon Call—

July	21.69
October	21.91
January	21.55

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

July	21.73
October	21.46
January	21.30

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	4,909
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL.

NEW BUYERS AND SHORT COVERING EASILY ABSORBED LONG LIQUIDATION—SALES 5,000 BALES—FUTURES 23 TO 20 POINTS.

Liverpool, June 25.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a rise of 12 to 14 points. The weakness was due to reports of favourable weather and heavy long liquidation. The declining crop prospects induced considerable fresh buying and large covering, which easily absorbed offerings and the market closed very steady at a rise of 20 to 23 points. Spot sales amounted to 5,000 bales and Middling Spot American rose 21 points to 11.95d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 18 points. There was good demand for Egyptian futures which improved 30 to 31 points

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Light to moderate rainfall all East of the Mississippi river.

While considerable long liquidation at the advance, think owing to continued unfavourable weather in the Central belt and in the Eastern belt, looks as though it would advance further. Advise buying on breaks and on all weak spots.

Heavy buying and short covering meeting large long liquidation. Generally crop accounts unfavourable.

Weather map generally unfavourable. Light rains to heavy rains in the Central belt and in the Eastern belt. Temperature too low.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. dated 25th, June:—

"Crop accounts continue more unfavourable."

"We still favour the bull side".

Messrs. Devkaram Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Weather crop reports continue unfavourable. Trade and speculative demand broadening.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

We think the advance will go further.

Rain 9ast-North Texas, East Oklahoma. Heavy rain Central belt. Forecast East much more rain. Insects increasing.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.—"Light to moderate rains all East of Mississippi. Forecast Western Belt fair, balance entire Belt partly cloudy".

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25.

Scinde Fully Good	8.75 plus	.10
Scinde Fine	9.00 plus	.10
Scinde Superfine	9.25 plus	.10
Bengal Good	8.50 plus	.10
Bengal Fully Good	8.75 plus	.10
Bengal Fine	9.00 plus	.10
Oomra Good	9.05 plus	.10
Oomra Fully Good	9.35 plus	.10
Oomra Superfine	9.65 plus	.10
Broach Fully Good	10.25 plus	.10
Broach Fine	10.50 plus	.10
Broach Superfine	10.75 plus	.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25.

June	20.27 plus	.25
July	20.37 plus	.25
August	20.38 plus	.24
September	20.58 plus	.24
October	20.84 plus	.31
November	20.93 plus	.31
December	20.98 plus	.31
January	20.95 plus	.30
February	20.95 plus	.30
March	20.98 plus	.30
April	20.98 plus	.30
May	20.98 plus	.30
June	20.99 plus	.30
Sakellaridis FGF Spot	21.60 plus	.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25.

	Opening	Closing	
June		11.54 plus	.21
July	11.44	11.50 plus	.21
August		11.46 plus	.22
September		11.42 plus	.22
October	11.34	11.36 plus	.23
November		11.30 plus	.23
December		11.25 plus	.24
January	11.24	11.29 plus	.22
February		11.26 plus	.20
March	11.21	11.26 plus	.20
April		11.23 plus	.23
May	11.17	11.23 plus	.20
June		11.22 plus	.20
Middling Spot		11.95 plus	.21

BOMBAY.

Considerable Buying and Covering—Firm Liverpool Cables—Closed Steady.

Bombay, June 26.

Following a small decline of 19 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 404 for Broach J.|A. There was considerable covering and Liverpool opening cables being steady rates here improved to Rs. 406|8 and were quoted at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.|A.	.. 406	6	0
Broach A.|M.	.. 415	8	0
Oomra July	.. 373	0	0
Oomra D.|J.	.. 382	8	0
Bengal July	.. 343	0	0
Bengal D.|J.	.. 344	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 26.

Liverpool quotations being unchanged, the local market opened at Rs. 406-12 and after improving to Rs. 407 declined to Rs. 406-4. The markket was very steady and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J|A	406-8
Broach A|M	415-8
Oomra-July	374
Oomra D|J	383-8
Bengal July	343
Bengal D|J	344

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

June	239.90—0.10.
Sept.	244.70—0.80
December	246.80—0.70

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 26.

Bengal 345 D.-J.
Bengal 344 July.
Broach 406 J.-A.
Broach 415 A.-M.
Umra 384 D.-J.
Umra 374 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	366	359	352	345	337
S. P.	364	357	350	343	335
Rajputana	366	359	352	345	337
Broach	..	423	418	408	401
S. D.	..	418	413	406	399
P. A.	..	433	428	421	413
K. V.	..	409	406	401	394
Dholera	..	406	403	398	391
Kalujin	..	406	403	398	391
Cutch	..	..	418	413	406
Surat	..	470	465	460	455
Rajpipla	..	466	461	456	451
Nardsari	..	490	485	480	475
Umra No. 3	388	381	374	364	..
C. P. No. 1	410	403	396	386	..
C. P. No. 2	399	392	385	375	..
Khandesh	..	370	360	350	340
Muthia	..	..	350	340	330
Southern	..	..	407	402	397 392
Comptah	..	..	..	432	422 412

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Japan T & Co., Dhangadhra, 398.
100 Japan T. & Co., Malkapur, 347.
100 Japan T. & Co., Karanja, 351.
100 Ralli Bros., Jalna, 325.
100 Ralli Bros., C. P. No. 1, 390.
200 Ralli Bros., Hingoli, 335|340.
100 Forbes & Co., Jaora, 320.
100 Volkart Bros., Akola, 350.
100 Volkart Bros., Saiha, 345.
200 Volkart Bros., Combodia, 475.
100 Toyomankwa, Ellierpur, 352.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Darwha, 384|389.
100 K. Damjee & Co., Dhandhuka, 396.
100 Gokuldas Dossa, Dabhoi, 406.
100 Chatarbhuj Jeram, Vambdri, 308.
100 N. Fatehalli, Dhulia, 310.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	25-6-28 8259000	12896000
Receipts Yesterday do	4000	6000
Exports to date do	7167000	10756000
Stock at Ports	22-6-28 933000	1328000
" Interior Towns do	463000	502000
" Liverpool	22-6-28 844000	1327000
Visible Supply	22-6-28 3065000	4214000
Quantity in Sight do	14019000	18779000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, June 24.

Wheat Ready, Rs. 4-4, 4-8.
Wheat Har, Rs. 4-6.
Wheat Assuj, Rs. 4-11-3.
Gram Ready, Rs. 3-12, 3-14.
Gram Sawan, Rs. 3-13-6.
Gram Bhadon, Rs. 4.
Gram Assuj, Rs. 4-1-6.
Barley Ready, Rs. 3-1-6.
Barley Assuj, Rs. 3-5-6.
Rapeseed Ready, Rs. 7-4, 7-10.
Rapeseed Bhadon, Rs. 7-12.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, June 26.

London Ready, Rs. 27-6.
London Forward, Rs. 27-7.
America cent, Rs. 60-4.
China opening, Rs. 218-8.
Closing, Rs. 218-9.
Ready, Rs. 63-2.

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Ashad	62-12	63-2	62-8	63-13
Tejimundi	0-10			
Sawan	62-10	62-14	62-6	62-13
Tejimundi	I-11			

SILVER.

Ready, Rs. 21-6-6.
Ashad, Rs. 21-6-6.
Sawan, Rs. 21-7-6.
National City, Rs. 21-8-3.
N. Manordass, Rs. 21-8
N. Motilall, Rs. 21-6-6.
Tone of Silver.—Dull. India bought. China sold. Market closed with sellers at the quotation.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	355	..
Bengal Fine	350	340
Bengal F.G.	345	335
Sindh-Punjab Fine	350	340
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	345	335
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	395	385
Nagpur Fine	395	385
Yeotmal Fine	390	375
Arvi Fine	390	375
Amraoti Fine	380	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	372|75	355
Mulkapur Fine	362|65	345|50
Khandesh Fine	358|60	340
Muthia Fine	..	325|30
Nanded-Purnal F.G.G.S.	375	..
Purna F.G.G.S.	350	340
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S	..	340
Indore-Ujjain Fine	365|70	340|45
Burwah Sanavad Fine	360|65	335|40
Surat	465	..
Navsari	..	..
Broach F.G.	400|405	..
Broach Fine	410|415	..
Westerns M.G.	385	..
Westerns H. G.	..	..
Cambodia	475|80	..
Miraj-Sangli	400	..
Coupta Good	410|15	..
Dhollera	..	..
Kadi-Viramgam	..	..

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 25.

Silver—India bought and China sold. Market steady.

Spot	27-3|8
Forward	27-7|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 25.

Bar Gold per oz £4-4-10-1\|2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 25.

T T Berlin on London	20.40-7|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-3|4
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92.77
T T Berne on London	25.30
T T Paris on London	124.11
T T London on Prague	164.56

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 25.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63-1\|2 lb Parcels—
49\|9 July Shipment Paid.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb Parcels—
49\|3 Afloat Paid.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
53 June-July Shipment Seller.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
52 June-July Shipment Paid.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 25.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Ce'entia—
July-Sept per cwt 13|1-1|2
Oct-Dec per cwt 13|3
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
July-Sept per cwt 13|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
July-Sept per cwt 13|2-3|4

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 25.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
28|10-1|2 July-Aug Delivery Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ewt—
29|3 Sept-Dec Delivery Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 25.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 15-11|16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed
Spot 9s. 1|2d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 25.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£9-10-0 June-July Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17-15-0 June-July Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-17-6 June-July Shipment Sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IMPROVEMENT IN TATA IRON SHARES

MILL SHARES ACT HEAVY.

Bombay, June 26.

MILL SHARES.

In spite of firmness of raw cotton situation and reduction in Bank rate, the market for Mill Shares continues dull with little activity. The volume of the business is very low and price swings are unimportant. B. Dyeing opened at Rs. 898-12 and after declining to Rs. 896-4 closed steady at Rs. 897-8. Fazals opened at Rs. 858-12 and after improving to Rs. 861-4 closed quiet at Rs. 860. Pearls opened at Rs. 560 and after declining to Rs. 558-12 hardened to Rs. 561-4. Century declined Rs. 2-8 after opening at Rs. 412-8 but recovered by the close. Transfer premiums were as under. Dyeing Rs. 4-6, Fazal 7-8, Pearl 4-14, Century 2, Simplex 0-14, Kohinoor 1-8 and New Great Rs. 1-8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Shares opened quiet but steady. Rumours of an early settlement stimulated some enquiry which resulted in a small rise. Deferreds opened at Rs. 292-8 and after declining Rs. 1-4 improved to Rs. 298-12 and closed at Rs. 297-8 Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 79-8 and closed at Rs. 80-2 Indian Cement Shares opened at Rs. 361-4 and closed at Rs. 363-12. Burmah, Hydro and Bandi were steady.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, June 26.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs.
100	Ahmed Advance	375
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200	Bombay Dyeing	897-8
200	Fazulbhoy	860
250	Century	412/8
100	Central India	502/8
500	Central India Pref.	485
100	Colaba Land	123/12
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	160
250	Currim	200
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	93/12
10	E. D. Sassoon	0-13-0
100	Elphinstone	15
50	Finlay	118/12
1000	F. Petit	3254
100	Globe	23/8
100	Gokak	126/4
100	Indian Bleaching	250
25	Central	26
100	Indore Malwa	367/8
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastorchand	16
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	248-12
100	Laxmi Cotton	6750
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8
100	Madhowji	80
100	Manekji Petit	1,500
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100	Morarji	1550
200	New Great	255
100	New City	111-4
200	Pearls	561/4
100	Phoenix	380
200	Pabaney	252-8
100	Sholapur	6700
250	Simplex	120
50	Swan	120
100	Swadeshi	483-12
500	Tata Mill	65
500	Vishnu Cotton	2735

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1492/8
50	India	94-8
25	Eastern	92-8
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantej	902/8
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry. xd	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Ry	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97/8
100	Khulna Bagirhaat Ry.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
500	Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	730
100	Alcock	380
125	B. Burma	826-4
125	B. Burma No. 1	302/8
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	B. Tramway	156-14
50	Tramway Pref.	94/8
250	Bombay Steam	278-12
50	Bombay Telephone	50/12
10	Bundi Cement	25
200	Indian Cement	363-12
10	Central India Mining	17
£1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	4/8
sh. 2	do. Defd.	1/4
100	Katni Ordinary	270
50	Katni Deferred	1000
25	New India Insur.	21-10
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16-10
10	" " Pref.	12/8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	90
10	Shivrajpur	37
15	Scindia Steam	13-5
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	80-2
90	Tata Iron Deferred	297-8
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	94
100	Tata Hydro	1107/8
100	Tata Oil	37
100	Tata Power Ord.	527-8
1000	Tata Power Pref.	925

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 26.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-9.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-2.

Forward Rates: 3rd July sett.—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-0 1945-55 Rs. 106-9-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	58	308,536	312,698
Central India	46	294,263	294,341
Barsi and Nagar	287	312,682	198,201
Hyderabad-			
Gaorani	32	116,877	68,368
Berar	23	722,671	565,591
Central Provinces	..	303,588	227,522
Total Oomras	476	2,054,517	1,668,719
Dholera	1,168	300,438	183,934
N.-W. Provinces	..	68,328	57,379
Rajputana	48	52,548	54,204
Sind-Punjab	..	126,184	115,121
Broach	281	266,996	237,392
Coompta and Dharwar	1,421	124,824	120,728
Westerns-			
Northerns	469	43,145	61,440
Cocoanada	..	7	404
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	22,345	31,562
Persian	..	4,853	4,129
American	..	84,801	308,237
Egyptian and African	..	67,487	76,365
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	69	252
Total	3,833	3,232,542	2,912,856

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st June.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,500	693,691	528,497
Japan & China	7,676	1,099,606	1,374,062
Coast Ports	132	23,617	20,790
Up-country by Rail	..	84,779	121,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	..	41,847	19,981
Total	9,308	1,943,540	1,864,391

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 26.

3 Months discounts 3-7|8 per cent.
6 Months discounts 3 31|32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1|2 per cent.
One month 4 1|2 per cent.
Three Months 4-1|4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council Bye-election —Nomination Day.
Public meeting of Woman re Child Marriage Bill, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 4-30 p.m.
Harwood League—Attached vs. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Straits Settlements and Japan per s.s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 28th instant.

DISCUSSION ON MONISM.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when learned Pandits will discuss on monism.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s.s. "Maefarlane" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 23rd instant.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The public are hereby informed that in accordance with the rule G of the appendix "A" of the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress, Committee only those members who are on the roll on or before the 28th of this month are eligible to stand as candidates for the ensuing election of the B. P. C. C. in coming October 1928. Those who desire to contest should get themselves enrolled on or before the 28th instant.

Membership forms can be had at the B. P. C. C. office during office hours on week days.

"E" WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The public are informed that in accordance with the rule G of the Appendix "A" of the amended constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, members of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee who are on the roll on the 28th June 1928 only shall be eligible to stand as candidates for the ensuing Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's election.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following meetings of tenants will be held to-day (Wednesday), to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act:—(1) Madhusudan Dadarkar Building at Hasali Talao, Dadar, at 9 p.m. (2) Topeewala's Ganga and Yamuna Chawls, Grant Road, at 8-45 p.m.

BOMBAY INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary special general meeting of the members of this Association will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), in Association's Rooms to protest against the undesirable movements moved by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, against the above Association.

HARI KIRTAN IN AID OF BARDOLI FUND.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay will perform "Hari Kirtan" to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in Gokhalay Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, Charni Road, in aid of "Bardoli Relief Fund". Ladies are requested to attend.

RAJRATNA SHETH MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS

PIONEER OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN BHAVNAGAR

Sheth Maganlal Parbhudas to whom belongs the credit for starting the Krishna Kumar Mills, which will be opened to-day (Wednesday) in Mahuva by the young Maharaja of Bhanagar was born in 1884 in Sidhapur. He began his professional career as a dealer in brass and copper business. He secured great distinction in it and was elected president of the Association. He took prominent part in advancing the textile industry in the Baroda State. The Siddhapur Mill owes its existence to the efforts of Seth Maganlal whose generosity and industrial achievements were appreciated by the Baroda State by awarding him the title of Rajratna.

Seth Maganlal holds a substantial share in the agencies of the Presidency, New Kaiser-i-Hind, and Bharat mills.

Mr. Maganlal is a well known philanthropist and spends substantial amounts in conducting a charitable dispensary in his native place. He has earned the blessings of the pilgrims by starting a sanatorium, in Sidapur. Pilgrims visiting Ambaji suffered from the scarcity of water. Sheth Maganlal has promised help to the extent of a lakh of rupees for digging a tank which work has already commenced.

DERAILMENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

ACCIDENT AT TALEGAON

TRAFFIC BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA HELD UP

Considerable delay was caused to the train service between Poona and Bombay last night and this morning owing to an accident which occurred at Talegaon, about 21 miles from Poona on the G. I. P. Railway line.

From reports, it would appear that two bogies tenth and eleventh from the engine of a train were completely derailed at cross over point No. 14 of B Cabin, blocking both the lines at Talegaon. The train was then being backed from the Down to loop to the Up loop when the leadisg pair of wheels of the two bogies got out of order. Information was communicated to Lonavala station from which assistance was needed for setting the line in order.

As a result of this accidest all the trains between Bombay and Poona were subjected to considerable delay. The Madras Mail which left Bombay on Monday night usual at 10 p.m. could leave Poona station after five hours delay. The Madras Mail which was due at Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday arrived only at 10-24 a.m. all the passengers trains running between these hours were also delayed.

The obstruction was cleared at about 7 a.m. and the Poona Mail due at Victoria Terminus at 11-30 a.m. arrived in time.

CASHIER OF A G.'S OFFICE CHARGED

ALLEGED FORGERY AND USE OF FORGED DOCUMENTS

Shavakshah N. Golwalla, a cashier in the Accountant General's Office, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday morning charged with forgery of valuable securities, using forged documents as genuine and criminal breach of trust.

Sub-Inspector Raje in applying for a remand stated that on June 19 the Assistant Accountant General reported that a fraud involving Rs. 200 had been detected in the office. Enquiries showed that a pension payment order in the name of Vithal Bapuji Rane, the original amount of which was Rs. 17-11-0 had been altered to Rs. 217-11-0 both in words and figures and the excess amount of Rs. 200 had been misappropriated by the accused. It was also discovered that he had similarly altered three other bills and misappropriated another sum of Rs. 600. Information was lodged with the police and the accused was arrested.

On the application of Mr. Godinho the accused was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 5,000.

PILGRIM SHIP FROM JEDDAH ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

9 DEATHS DURING VOYAGE REPORTED

The s.s. "Arabistan" under command of Capt. C. Masson, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday from Jeddah via Perim and Karachi with 175 pilgrims on board. The Captain reporrted 9 deaths amongst the pilgrims during the voyage.

BROACH DIST. CONFERENCE

In order to give support to the Bardoli Satyagraha movement, the Broach District Conference will be held on Sunday (July 1) at Laljin Square, Broach, under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

HIGH COURT

WIFE DONE TO DEATH

SEQUEL TO OBJECTION TO HUSBAND'S ILLICIT LOVE-AFFAIR

On the Appellate Side of the High Court Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Murphy disposed of an appeal made by Vithu Dhondi and two others against the sentences passed on them by the Sessions Judge of Nasik. The accused were tried on charges under Section 302 and 201 I.P.C. for having committed the murder of Pari, the wife of Vithu on August 17, 1927, and afterwards having thrown the dead body over a cliff of the Palan Hill; and thus caused disappearance of the evidence of the murder. The Sessions Judge found the first two accused guilty on both the charges and sentenced them to transportation for life and to four years' hard labour under Section 201, the sentences to run concurrently. The third accused was awarded four years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 201 only.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The story for the prosecution was that the first two accused Vithu and Laxman were brothers living in the same house and that the third accused Dagdu was their intimate friend who lived in a hamlet near by. For some years the first accused had been in intimacy with Jani, wife of Havla, his nephew who lived with him. Pari naturally objected to this intrigue under her own roof and her life was described as one long quarrel with her husband. On the day in question there was a quarrel in the field when Jani brought food to her husband and the other two accused. As the woman was going away, Vithu followed her and beat her severely. She went home and shut herself in a room taking no food that night. Late at night the first accused was alleged to have murdered her with the assistance of his brother and Dagdu and taken the dead body in a dolly and thrown it over a cleft of the Palan Hill.

INTRIGUE DENIED.

The defence in the Lower Court suggested that Pari might have committed suicide as she was suffering from fits. The first accused denied that he was in intrigue with Jani.

Their lordships on appeal held that the evidence of Havla and Jani showed that the crime was committed in the central room where the second accused was sleeping, that Pari was brought to the central room by the first accused, where she was done to death. They thought that the evidence on the record was sufficient for the conviction of the first two accused of the offence of murder and they would confirm their sentences.

As regards the third accused, their Lordships thought that though the circumstances proved against him, they raised some suspicion, the evidence against him was not sufficient for his conviction under Section 201 I.P.C. They would therefore acquit him or order that he should be discharged.

PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER

LORD PLUMER RETIRING

LONDON, June 25.

It is officially announced that Lord Plumer will vacate his appointment of High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan in the autumn of 1928 on the termination of three years for which he accepted the appointment. Lord Plumer will leave Palestine towards the end of July on three months leave prior to retirement.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES SLIGHTLY BETTER

CALCUTTA, June 26.

In the share market to-day jutes, if anything, were slightly better, though the volume of transactions remained moderate. Hukumchand continued to be a firm feature and there was considerable turn-over in the medium priced stocks while Barnagore and Cheviot among the heavy stocks were a turn dearer. In coals, conditions ruled stagnant and no dealings were reported in the early session. After the luncheon hour, Burrakur and Talcher came to business at current quotations. In teas a moderate turnover resulted at irregular rates. In miscellaneous while Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel were prominent, no other changes of note were registered, though the turnover was fairly large. Government securities were dull with an easier tendency. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent. Government paper 75/7, four per cent. loan 1960/70 88/6, five and half per cent. war bonds 1928 105, six per cent. bonds 1930 102/10.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Light 18.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi ord. 75/8, Kesoram 3/2.

Jutes:—Auckland ord. 410/8, Bally ord. 324, Barnagore ord. 311, Birla ord. 18/8, Cheviot 387, Clive 50/8; Craig 6/4; Dalhousie ord. 616/8, Empire 65, Hooghly ord. 111, Howrah 66/2, Hukumchand ord. 27/8, Kamarhatty 866/8, National 34/14, Nudden 69/8, Orient 316/8, Presidency 12/14; Reliance 91/8; Union 843; Waverley 8/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association "A" shares 1306/8, "B" shares 161; "O" shares 261/8, "D" shares 32/4; Midnapore Zemindary 130, Burma Finance and Mining 8/4; Dacca Electric 18/4; Bengal Iron 17/9; Burn and Co. ord. 400; Indian Iron and Steel 19; Indian Standard Wagon ord. 29/4; Associated Hotels of India pref 99; B. I. Corporation pref. 112; Indo Burma Petroleum pref. 106; Bengal Paper ord. 40/8; Titaghur Paper deferred 3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 26.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5-7|8.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 June.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 27|32 July|Aug.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|8 June|Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 Sept.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 276.
Bank's selling T T 275-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 274-1|4.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269-1|4.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920
Bank's buying D D 934.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 959.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 127-3|4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 124-3|4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 189-3/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 184
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87-7|8 25th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|8-1|2 26th inst.
London|Japan 1|10 13|16 25th inst.
London|Paris 124.10 25th inst.
London|Belgium 34.92 25th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.30 25th inst.
London|Italy 92.80 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10-1|2 25th inst., £4-4-10-1|2 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 27-3|8 25th inst., 27-3|8 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 27 7|16 25th inst., 27-3|8 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 60-1|4 25th inst., 60-1|4 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3-7|8 per cent. 25th inst., 3 29|32 per cent. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 31|32 per cent. 25th inst., 4 per cent. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent., Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1|2 per cent. 3 mos. 3-1|2 per cent. 6 mos. 4 per cent. 12 mos. 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:Easy.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1928.

A vigorous controversy is going on in Maharashtra as to whether Shivaji was born in 1627 or 1630. A pamphlet is written on the question "for the benefit of the layman."

* * * *

Fortunately or unfortunately, the layman is not much worried over the difference of three years. He is grateful, however, the imaginative historians are not discussing the historicity of Shivaji.

* * * *

He would in any case not mind celebrating another Tercentenary of Shivaji two years hence, unless fresh materials or fresh insight meanwhile put the date further still.

* * * *

"The powder-puff was invented as much to fill gaps in the conversation as those wrought by the ravages of time."

* * * *

This is what I find in an absorbingly interesting volume of aphorisms and (alleged) epigrams about the feminine sex. The volume is entitled "Women Are——". It is a rejoinder to a recent work called "Men Are Pigs". In literary circles in England the supposition is that only a woman could have written the latter.

* * * *

But why do I mention to-day powder puffs? Did I see them under Rajabha Tower? Oh no, the thing became topica because the Bombay's humble imitator o the "Daily Mail" gave a fairly ful instalment on Monday of the proceeding of the enquiry into Police methods in th Savidge case held by the Parliamentary Commission.

* * * *

And there the powder puff comes in The young lady was asked by the police chaperon Mrs. Wilde, "you are a girl who uses powder aren't you?" But the point is that the chaperon's concern was no only to fill up gaps in the conversation— no, something much deeper.

* * * *

It would have been so awful if a frightened and bedraggled Miss Savidge had stepped out of the car into Scotland Yard premises and if people had noticed it! No good making that inquiry which took five hours—from a "done-up" girl So useless for the Police.

* * * *

So even in England the masses have reason to complain about police methods

* * * *

In India as the account of a recent case from Moradabad about a child's miraculous escape from death after being thrown into the river as dead indicates the fear of the police is so terrible that the most the masses can hope for is not to suffer contact with them. Those who found the child did not dare to tell the police about it.

* * * *

Eloping Bride—"Here's a telegram from Papa".

Eloping Bridegroom—"Good Heavens what does he say?"

Bride—"Do 'not' come home and all will be forgiven."

EX-SPEAKER'S UNIQUE DISTINCTION

MR. WHITLEY DECLINES PEERAGE

LONDON June 25

It is announced that the King expressed his wish to confer a peerage on ex-Speaker Mr. J. H. Whitley but allowed him to decline the Honour for personal reasons.—Reuter.

OIL RATE WAR ENQUIRY

TARIFF BOARD TO SUBMIT REPORT

RANGOON, June 26.

Sir P. Ginwala, the President, and Dr. Matthai, member of the Tariff Board, with the secretary, and staff left to-day by the S. S. Arankola for Calcutta, from where the Board will forward its report on the question of protection for oil, which has been completed, to the Government.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 26.
Previous Closing Rate	21.54
To-day's Opening Rate	21.55
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	21.97
Difference	plus .43

LIVERPOOL.

	June 26.
Previous Closing Rate	11.50
To-day's Opening Rate	11.45
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	11.51
Difference	plus .01
Broach Expectation	412 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

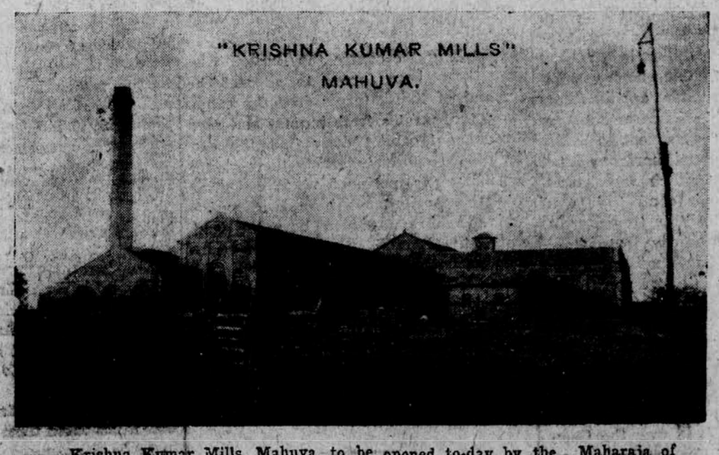
	London, June 26.
Silver Ready	27 7 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 7 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, June 26.
1st Settlement	63 3 0
2nd Settlement	62 13 0

Rajratna Sheth Maganlal Parbhudas.



Krishna Kumar Mills, Mahuva, to be opened to-day by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Mr. Jehangir A. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, who has been elected a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly from Burma in a recent bye-election.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1928.

PROPAGANDIST REPORTS.

The Government of India have published the reports of the Provincial Governments on the working of the Reforms since 1924 in their respective provinces. These reports purport to be a mere continuation of similar ones published in 1923 and 1924 and reviewed by the Muddiman Committee. They are not to be regarded, we are told, as the basis of the memoranda to be submitted by the Provincial Governments to the Simon Commission, but they fairly indicate the Provincial Governments' opinions, which, there is no reason to believe, are likely to change during the next few months. The reports are all fragmentary, one-sided, superficial and prejudiced. Carefully read, they strike one as being of a clearly propagandist character. They leave out the broad features of the working of the Reforms, and make little attempt to explain the root causes of the partial success of the Reforms, which causes, as everybody knows, are inherent in the Reforms themselves. A striking and common feature of most of the reports is the Provincial Governments' desire to malign their chief opponents, the Swarajists, and to censure them for the inevitable consequences of the defects in the Reforms. Little better can be expected when those responsible for the defects and their consequences constitute themselves the judges of the working of the Reforms. The Provincial Governments have only led the way for the Simon Commission.

The Bombay Government hazard a somewhat premature remark that Non Co-operation is now a failure as a political force and that the Swarajists have "modified their attitude to one of responsible co-operation." We shall not disturb the Government's complacence as evidenced by the above unqualified general remark. But we must strongly condemn their indulging in invidious personal remarks on party leaders. Now that Mr. Jayakar is no longer in the Council, they praise him in contrast with his colleagues. He "was a notable figure but by culture and moderation widely separated from most of his party. He was moderate." The Government proceed to observe: "His resignation led to the deterioration of discipline among the Swarajists. Mr Bhopatkar, who succeeded Mr. Jayakar, was opposed to the diehard Swarajist. Mr. Nariman, and failed to exercise any control over the Party." It is unseemly and impertinent on the part of Government to publish such personal remarks on Party leaders in the Council. The worst feature of the Bombay Government's reports is their making capital of the slight communal tension in the Presidency. The Government have the heaviest responsibility in respect of the communal trouble, having organised elections, made appointments even of Ministers to a large extent on communal lines. Government succeed in disturbing communal harmony because they have yet much more irresponsible power than is compatible with any kind of Responsible Government. The most effective remedy is to eliminate the mischief of irresponsibility and make Government wholly responsible to the people. But the Government of Bombay have the effrontery to remark that communal tension "does constitute one of the dangers and difficulties in further advance."

To the Government of Bengal, the Swarajists and their hold over the Council and the Calcutta Corporation are an intolerable eye-sore. Facts, however, being too stubborn for them, they are compelled to admit that the Corporation has more than quadrupled the number of primary students in the City, that "the Swarajists on the local bodies in the mofussil did their best to maintain and in some cases raise the level of the administration." Yet, referring to the Calcutta Corporation, the report hopes that "the Swarajist disintegration and their minority might give the administration a new orientation." The report pays a tribute to the influence of the Congress when it observes: "The only effective electoral organisations were the Congress Committees, and an individual with only considerable local influence, could succeed against a candidate supported by the Swarajist machine." The Madras report encourages indiscipline among the Services by the following remark: "The revision of all salaries and allowances as well as of financial codes has produced undoubtedly inequalities which did not exist before, has resulted in general uncertainty as to the positions of officers and has prompted a spirit of questioning of authority and demurring to rules and orders, which will render the administration difficult until the Services settle down again to an established order." This is an ill disguised attempt to beckon the Services to block further reforms or to demand a higher price for them. The U. P. Report seems to be more frank in its tone and observations. It points out two main difficulties with regard to the relations between the Executive and the Legislature: "One is the bitterness of communal feelings which may either bring about a dead-lock or kill political development by permanently forcing the Muslim minority into an impatient alliance with the official elements." Can the officials honestly say that they do not actively seek such an alliance? Another difficulty is "the apparent lack of good-will on the part of the Nationalists and Swarajists towards any form of administration in which the British element has an effective voice." That is quite natural; because, the Nationalists' first concern is to give the Indian people an effective voice in the administration. We need not at present review the other provincial reports separately. They have all the same family resemblance. All Provincial Governments take for themselves the credit for any progress that has been achieved during the years under review and put the blame for failure or ill-success on the people or rather the Nationalists. The reports are one and all strongly partisan in character. One is inclined to suspect that the one motive behind them is to goad the people on to appear before the Commission in sheer self-defence. But, fortunately, more honourable means of self-defence are open to the people. And they will be availed of to the full.

ENCOURAGING CHANGE IN OUTLOOK.

It is good news that the Government of Bombay have agreed to listen to the demand of the cultivators of the Viramgaon Taluka for a fresh investigation into the revision settlement of that Taluka. It will be recalled that on July 13, 1927, the Government notified to the cultivators that there would be an increase of 29 per cent. in the land revenue to be collected from them. Since then petitions after petitions have poured in on Government from the cultivators complaining that the enhanced revenue settled was "ruinous and oppressive." But, for all these months, Government turned a deaf ear to the grievances of Viramgaon. Thanks to the initiative taken by Mr. Swaminarayan and other leaders from Gujarat in the matter, the cultivators persisted in an organised manner in their protests and in a public meeting they held on the 14th instant, they repeated their demand for a fresh inquiry. It is gratifying to notice that the wise change in outlook on the part of Government in at last granting their request, saves them from taking the course the Burdoli peasants have been forced to adopt. The demand of the latter is just the same. They, too, want a fresh inquiry and even Government cannot deny that the earlier official efforts to satisfy their claims by making a perfunctory investigation into their grievances have failed miserably. Again and again have the leaders of the Bardoli movement for securing justice to the peasants made it clear that all that the latter desire is a fresh inquiry. We hope His Excellency the Governor and his advisers will realise by now at least that the policy they propose to pursue in the case of Viramgaon should be the policy in regard to Bardoli.

IMPERTINENT.

Earl Winterton's usual method of dealing with interpellations in regard to India is to say that he has no information on the subject, but if he can be rude and impertinent to Labour "agitators" in the Commons who in the opinion of the "saviours" and the "bulwarks" of the British Empire "give trouble" in regard to India, his lordship is not the man to let the opportunity slip by. Mr. Thurtle's suggestion that Government should consider the possibility of appointing an Indian as the Governor of the United Provinces would appear to any unbiased person as perfectly constitutional. He made the suggestion by asking the question whether Government would. What impropiety his lordship found in the question is hard to guess. His uncharitable interpretation of Mr. Thurtle's suggestion as one implying that a Minister should discuss in the House the submission which Lord Brikenhead would make to His Majesty is, of course, thoroughly Wintertonian in its method of silencing a questioner by being rude and insolent.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

When Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill was being considered at the last session of the Assembly, Government promised to appoint a Committee at an early date to go into the whole question in all its bearings. It does not speak much for the earnestness of Government that it has taken them nearly three months to settle the personnel of the Committee. The personnel as now settled is not entirely satisfactory. The selection of Sir Moropant Joshi as Chairman is unexceptionable. But Sir Harisingh himself and some other recognised social leaders ought to have been included in the Committee. Indian women, principally affected by the Bill could well have been represented by more than one lady. It is needless to add, the public has far more to do in connection with the Bill than any Committee that may be appointed by Government. The Age of Consent Bill is a vital supplement to the Child Marriage Prevention Bill. The public ought to agitate incessantly till both the Bills are put on the Statute Book.

CLOUD AND FIRE

A RHAPSODY

(BY SARTINI).

Of the numerous friends that I have, none is so happy and satisfied in the thought, that much useful matter should be contained in such a small head as his as my friend, the worthy Dr. Clayhead. I may not be deemed audacious in thrusting my friend to the care of the public for Dr. Clayhead himself is shy and scrupulously avoids meeting the public by dressing one day like a fop, in tatters on other days, appearing with Kaiser-like moustache to-day, in the horse-shoe type to-morrow and in various other disguise by which men elude their identity from society. But that the world would be a loser still for all the beauties it may contain, drove me, in spite of my friend's silence and supplication, to this undertaking

* * * *

I shall not delay long over my friend's early career; for that is useless and out of the pale of our subject. Dr. Clayhead has moved in all societies, without mixing with them freely, observing and moralising over human institutions, petty jealousies and weaknesses. Himself a free thinker with a broad outlook, and a rationalist as he styles himself on all and every occasions when heated disputes arise between ourselves, he expects everyone to be so. "For," said he on one occasion while we were on our usual rounds—and we go alone together—"what is man if he is not steeped in ignorance accounting neither for his actions nor for his thought, for all the blind superstitious ideas and actions, without a question or even the little finger raised against them; what is he but an invalid and an individual without individuality; a raft on the vast sea, carried hither and thither by the tide of times, floating in the big ocean of space, a tiny speck and no more? You will admit, sir, that even you, who boast that you never give out your opinion, have no individuality nor any distinct trait nor have you to give this world any idea or teaching, such as may be useful or beneficial; sir, we are all pods, one like the other."

* * * *

Though I cannot endorse fully the Doctor's "human-pod" theory, I could not help arriving at the conclusion from his cynical and sweeping observations either that he was crossed in love, that the world does not think as he does, or that he had some like disappointment in his early life which my friend was not prepared to reveal.

"Action though the outcome of thought, and thought the outcome of deep study, is the ambition of many men. Since action is of the third degree, man must pass successively the two earlier stages, that his action may be qualified and unquestioned. Action is the sum of man's achievement, the summit of his ambition and the crown of his glory. Yonder you see the mountain-top crowned with a temple, whither many pilgrims advance during winter, for worship and prayer. The way lies through dangerous rocks, a swift river, jungles infested with hyenas and tigers and bears, and many precipitous walks. Some are drowned in the river, many fall a prey to the beasts and not a few topple down the treacherous crags. Sir, a small band of brave hearts reaches the top, but once there, there is no necessity for them to return; you will find glory, eternal peace and happiness bought with so much toil and hazard; and forgetfulness of all that is mortal and perishable comes over those people. The people thrive simply on air, for it is so pure." Dr. Clayhead and myself were seated on a craggy promontory overlooking a valley, with a range of mountains opposite. We had gone thither for love of adventure and spirit of aloofness which my friend so much enjoys. We had not gone long before my friend exploded, without any ign or warning in the manner narrated above. He continued:

"The river with alligators, the forest with wild animals, and preciptious rocks are all likened to petty jealousies, biased opinion, favouritism, ill-natured and immature thought and all the other thousand frailties and peccadilloes that human flesh is heir to. Man must conquer these and many more before an action can be considered worthy.

"I have heard it said on good authority—and I myself have witnessed what I am going to relate—that the pilgrims take nothing with them, and in many cases, the burden may be their cause of death. It happens thiswise: either the men are drowned in the river by their added weight; or the burden forms the cause of attack for the thieves; or the animals are attracted by the smell and mass of this burden; or escaping all these causes, the burden tends to drag down the mountain, by the force of gravity, those whose object it was to climb. In any and every way it is a loathsome burden; it is useful to discard it, as it is, to start with a clean and open mind before considering any subject or any action. And truly, sir, you never give out your opinion." Such or nearly such was the train of thought my friend was in, and with a gentle tap on the back, reminded him that the day was fast approaching the end and that it would be dangerous to stay any longer in such lonely and unfrequented parts. And he concluded:

"The world is too noisy; and I fear more mischief and misdeeds will be wrought by noisy and empty words than this world dreams of. Who knows, it may not fail to sound, even like the city of Jericho, of old? Sir, it is getting on my nerves, and I cannot bear it: to think that the world is to waste and wear itself away by noise, and by sound it is that the world will fall. Shallow, shallow." We started for home, with my friend leaning on my arm powerless and exhausted.....

SHADOWS.

(BY "HOSHIR".)

Vague images of things that are,
Of happenings past or still to be,
They mirror forth what's near, what's far,
To eyes that have the sense to see.

Oft in their very vagueness dwell
The first and foremost truths of life;
That forth from Being's bosom swell
And unobserved yet still are rife.

The darkness 'neath the candles glow
Bespeaks the flame—the dazzling light;
From death's fell blight we learn to know
Life's joyous flow, its pulsing height.

What exists is a lengthened shade
Of what was in the ages past;
Of coming times it will be said
'Of what has been this is a cast.'

My own existence loud proclaims
The vaster fact that He must be;
Let me then concentrate my aims
To tear the veil 'twixt Him and me.
For then I'll learn that I'm the flame

That thought itself the shade below;
The thought was wrong and wrong the name,
Now shade and flame as one I know.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"It will be well for England, better for India, if it will be clearly understood from the outset that we have not the slightest intention of abandoning our Indian possessions, and that it is highly improbable that any such intention will be entertained by our posterity."

LORD CROMER.

Peace Between Wars.

The Government of the United States have issued a Note which gives the text of the Kellogg draft of the Anti-War Treaty and introduces this draft with a covering letter the reading of which will cause joy in the British Foreign Office. Its language is an indication of the Austrian method of solemnly declaring that there should be perpetual peace between two wars. The covering letter emphasizes that nothing in the Treaty "will, in any way, restrict or impair the right of self defence," and it expresses the opinion that "there is no necessary inconsistency between the League Covenant and the idea of an unqualified renunciation of war." This is precisely what Sir Austen Chamberlain desired Mr. Kellogg to include in his introductory exhortation to the Powers so that the Treaty might be made easily of "world-wide application." Naturally, this piece of subterfuge which leaves a Power free to act as it wishes when it trots out "regional difficulties" has left France cold as a Paris message indicates. M. Briand came out honestly with reservations. The British method is different. It is the method of nonchalantly being willing "to subscribe to two sets of obligations" with the definite idea that none of them should be binding upon the signatory. As a writer in a British Labour journal remarked, the method is reminiscent "of the case of a burglar who undertook not to steal on condition that such understanding left him free from 'interference' in 'certain regions which constitute special and vital interests.'"

Ready To Negotiate.

The news that Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, intends shortly to visit England to discuss the possibility of a new treaty between Egypt and England is a proof of the willingness of the Wafd Party, which dominates Egyptian politics, to secure an honourable settlement with England. Not very high hopes can be entertained of the visit, because when Zaghlul Pasha failed to secure anything from England under a Labour Government, it will be extraordinarily difficult for his successor to persuade a Tory Cabinet drunk with power and still under the impression that the Tories may have another lease of life, if the Labour camp splits, to be fair and reasonable to Egypt. But Nahas Pasha shows excellent diplomacy in being willing to explain in London the views about a country's independence held on the Nile.

Heavy Responsibility.

The task of a new Government in China which has taken possession of territory in which order is difficult to be restored is exceptionally heavy, particularly when that Government is imbued with democratic principles and desires to avoid the use of the old Tuchun methods of securing administrative stability. The Nanking Government will have either to give employment elsewhere to the ex-soldiers of Chang Tsang-chang who are obliged to fend for themselves in the Chihli and Shantung Provinces, or suffer the loss of prestige involved in being told bluntly by the British and the Japanese that their own troops must stay in these territories for the protection of the lives and property of their nationals. It can be taken for granted that these troops will be kept on as long as possible. And yet if the Foreign Powers seriously mean to co-operate with the Nanking Government they can help it a lot by not putting financial difficulties in its way. If the Nanking Government can find the money from the customs and other revenues, now largely earmarked for the payment of foreign loans, its immediate problem of paying off disbanded soldiers and sending them back to their own homes will be satisfactorily solved.

Safety-Valve.

A correspondent from Miraj states that an application signed by 1,6000 agriculturists belonging to 22 villages in the Miraj Taluka has been presented to the State authorities complaining against "enormous and unjust increments." Other villages would have joined in this protest but for the fact that they are far too out of the way for their representatives to come up to sign. Some of the agriculturists came up to Miraj, the capital of the State, and desired to organise a public meeting to ventilate their grievance. The meeting was, it is understood, prohibited by the District Magistrate. We hope the matter will reach the ears of the Chief Sahib, who has the reputation of being an enlightened ruler. If his officialdom does no, he surely must realise that it is very valuable to possess a safety valve for the outpouring of public dissatisfaction through meetings of protest. Encroachment upon public rights only defeats its own purpose.

"EQUALITY" STUNT EXPOSED.

AUDACIOUS TRAVESTY OF FACTS

SIMON'S LATEST "OFFER" FLUNG BACK

ALL PARTIES STAND BY BOYCOTT

WARNING TO ABSENTEE LEADERS

LONDON, June 25.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, interviewed by Reuter, said it was a mere camouflage to say that the Simon Commission's acceptance of the Punjab Committees proposals would result in the relaxation of boycott or that it would satisfy any important section of Indian Opinion. Two fundamental principles had not been recognised, namely, self-determination and refusal to be examined as regards the fitness of India for Swaraj, and also the principle of the equality of status. He concluded by saying that the boycott must be stiffened.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, interviewed by Reuter, said that this was neither an important concession nor would it relieve the anxiety of the intelligentsia in India. No amount of tinkering in matters of procedure could create equal status of the Indians wing.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO REVERSE ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT

A CALL TO LEADERS OUT OF INDIA

LONDON, June 26.

Indians who were away from India must return to India earlier than they expected, remarked Mr. R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, interviewed by Reuter regarding the Simon Commission's acceptance of Punjab Committee's proposals. He declared that he was convinced the Governmen would make one more attempt to reverge the Assembly's decision at the autumn session, but the sotcalled concession made by the Simon Commission would not certainly change the situation in the Assembly as far as the three parties were concerned.—Reuter

NO EQUALITY OF STATUS

RESPONSIVIST POSITION EXPLAINED

BOMBAY, June 26.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has issued the following statement to the press:—

I have considered the announcement made in yesterday's papers relating to certain changes in the procedure to be followed in the joint deliberations of the Indian Legislative Committees and the Simon Commission. As the announcement makes clear, these changes relate merely to the manner in which the examination of witnesses will take place and access to documents will be allowed.

A GLARING DEFECT REMOVED.

It removes what was felt by all to be a glaring defect in the procedure sketched out in Sir John Simon's letter of the 6th of February. I fail, however, to see in what way this so-called "concession" can be regarded as an attempt to meet the point of view of the Responsivists. What the Responsivists desire to have I have made amply clear to the authorities on more than one occasion, and I have no doubt that both the Viceroy and Sir John Simon know exactly what would satisfy the Responsivists. Whether they are in a position to secure this is another matter, but I am clear in my mind that they have no misconceptions about it.

STATUS UNALTERED.

In spite of this "concession" the status of the Legislative Committee "vis-a-vis" the Commission remains unaltered, and as long as it is so, it is idle to talk of equality of status. As I said in my speech in the Legislative Assembly, no semblance of equality, however cleverly disguised, will deceive the Responsivists, who, though inclined to be more reticent than others about the Simon Commission, are quite as acute and firm as their political colleagues. —A. P.

AUDACIOUS TRAVESTY OF FACTS

LIBERALS ON "EQUALITY" STUNT

BOMBAY, June 26.

Sir Chiman al Setalvad has issued the following statement on the Simon Commission's acceptance of the Punjab Committee's proposals:—

SINISTER.

The ecstasy into which the "Times of India" and Sir Mahomed Shafi have lashed themselves at the so-called announcement of equality of status" of the Committees of the Legislatures is indeed comical and one would pass it by with a smile but for its sinister aspect of misleading the public. Sir Mahomed Shafi says that after this announcement all desiring constitutional advance in India should heartily co-operate with the Simon Commission. So little does Sir Mahomed Shafi understand and so little does he represent real present-day India. The India that matters, not the India that is visible on Railway platforms and Bunders to welcome and garland high officials, not the India that wants to bask in the sunshine of official favour and seeks jobs but the India that has awakened, is yearning for freedom which she has set her heart on achieving by the help and guidance of England if England so wills in all sincerity, the India which England and her statesmen have woefully failed in understanding.

AUDACIOUS TRAVESTY OF FACTS.

It is an audacious travesty of facts to describe the recent announcement of the Simon Commission withdrawing the reservation about in camera evidence as securing "equality of status." The withdrawal of a reservation which was wholly indefensible and the removal of a glaring defect in

(Continued on next page.)

RETRENCHMENT IN JAMSHEDPUR

TERMS FOR RE-OPENING WORKS

BONUS OF 10 LAKHS NOT WITHDRAWN

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE RELIEF COMMITTEE

The following announcement has been published to-day 26 June 1928 at Jamshedpur:—

The Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company recently announced the reasons which led them to keep the Works at Jamshedpur closed in consequence of the hartal on 1st June. The action of the men left the Company with no option in the matter. The Directors have had the position under constant consideration and anounce that they will be prepared to re-open the Works at an early date on the following terms:—

APRIL BONUS OFFER RENEWED.

1. The announcement of Rs. 10 lacs bonus made by the Board in April has evidently not been appreciated by the men and they have by their action clearly forfeited their claim to it. The Board have, however, decided to renew the offer and they will pay the bonus as originally announced. The bonus will be paid monthly and when the production is 40,000 tons in a month the amount of bonus to be divided among the workmen for that month will be over Rs. 80,000.

2. The men of the various departments have been informed during recent months that the Company is carefully considering all reasonable representations about wages which have been already made. Action has been taken in some cases and further consideration is being continued. The earliest possible effect will be given to the results. Wherever the Company finds that increments are justified, they will be given and where it is possible they will be put into effect when the Works re-open. If, however, there should be some cases where the new rates cannot be decided by that time they will be made retrospective from the date of re-opening. The fact that the number of men is being reduced will make more increments possible than could have been otherwise given. This was shown in the case of the Duplex Plant Crane Drivers.

PROPOSED REDUCTION.

3. The Company has in the past employed more men than were necessary and has been strongly criticised by the Tariff Board in this connection. The Company now intends to carry out the policy of employing only as many men as are essential for efficient working. This will involve a reduction of about a quarter in the number of men previously employed; the reduction will not be in the same proportion in all departments; it may be higher in some and less in others. The details are now being worked out. As far as possible, preference will be given to long service men. The men who have remained at work since June 1st will be kept on

4. Those men who are re-engaged from among those who joined the hartal on June 1st will not be regarded, for purposes of furlough, etc. as having broken their service.

5. The Company will re-engage such of the strikers from the boiler department and the Sheet Mills as it required to form a full staff. These men will at first be regarded as having broken their service, but if they work satisfactorily for 12 months, the benefit of continuous service will be restored.

NO PAY FOR LOCK-OUT PERIODS.

6. The Company will in no circumstances give any pay for the period during which the Works are closed.

7. Revised Service Rules will specifically provide that the Company will not be compelled to pay men for periods when the Works or Departments are closed for any reason.

8. The Company will give to the men who are reduced (i.e. who were in its service on 31st May and who are not re-engaged) the full amount of their provident fund including the whole of the Company's contribution. It will also pay each man his Railway fare from Tatanagar to the Station nearest to his home.

By order of the Board of Directors,
General Manager.

RELIEF TO MILL STRIKERS

BOMBAY CITIZEN'S MOVE

In response to the public invitation of Mr. N. M. Joshi, several prominent citizens of Bombay keenly interested in the progress of the textile industry of this City, had assembled at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, on Tuesday evening, to consider the question of appointing a Bombay Citizens' Relief Committee for the collection and distribution of relief to the starving families of mill workers. The meeting was fairly well attended and presided over by Maulana Shaukat Ali. After careful consideration of the pros and cons of the situation created by the present unfortunate mill-strike, a most influential and thoroughly representative committee consisting of several prominent citizens of Bombay was appointed to devise means for the collection of funds for the relief of starving women and children of mill workers. Among others, the Committee includes the following prominent citizens of Bombay.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Bachubai Lotvala, Mrs. Captain, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Choksy, Messrs. M. R Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, S. A. Brelvi, B G Horniman, L R Tairsee, B F Bharucha, S C Joshi, R P Masani, K F Nariman, F J Ginwalla, B G Kher, Joseph Baptista, J K Mehta, M H Vakil, and K R P Shroff. Dr. Choksy, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. S C Joshi have been appointed secretaries and treasurers of this Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

There was frank expression of views in the meeting regarding various issues of the present mill-strike. Mr. Mulraj implored the citizens of Bombay to consider dispassionately both sides of the question. Mr. Bharucha suggested the appointment of an influential Committee consisting of the representatives of all prominent public bodies in the City to go into the question of the strike and to devise means to bring the dispute to an amicable settlement. Maulana Shaukat Ali exhorted the Labour leaders to be peace-makers. There was cordial exchange of opinions and the citizens dispersed to meet again on Friday. Signs were not lacking to show that there exists the keenest desire on the part of the public of Bombay to do all that is possible for them to bring about a speedy settlement of the dispute.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES

SHARP DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

The Conference between the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the representatives of workers was further resumed on Tuesday afternoon. The proceedings were "in camera" as usual, but it is understood that yesterday's discussion was mainly confined to the draft rules regarding the standardisation of wages and hours of work. It is now an open secret that there are sharp differences of opinion among the participants in the Conference as regards the question of standardisation. The Labour leaders are crying hoarse in their meetings at Nagu Sayaji Wadi against the proposal of standardisation of hours and wages.

(Continued on next page.)

THE WORKING OF REFORMS

REVIEW BY PROVINCIAL GOVTS

"FAILURE OF N. C. O. MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

SWARAJISTS' "RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION"

SIMLA, June 25.

The Government of India have published the report of the working of the reformed constitution covering the period to the end of the life time of the second councils under the Reforms. This report is in continuation of those submitted in 1923 and 1924 which were reviewed by the Muddiman Committee. These provide interesting reading and though they do not form the basis of the memoranda submitted by the various provincial Governments to the Simon Commission, they are fairly indicative of the provincial Governments' opinion.

BOMBAY GOVT'S REPORT

FAILURE OF N. C. O. MOVEMENT

SIMLA, June 25.

The Bombay Government's report first deals with the allocation of funds between the two halves. Agreement on distribution of funds has been reached between both halves in all cases inspite of the financial stringency and the passing and the pressing demands of increased expenditure. General recognition of the failure of the non-co-operation movement as a political force had a noticeable effect on the relations between the Government and the local bodies and non-co-operators were not prepared to go to the extremes and these bodies generally maintained friendly relations with the Government and their officials. During the past three years the growth of Brahmin-Non-Brahmin strife in the Deccan Karnatic Districts and Hindu-Mahomedan tension in certain parts of Sind had a serious effect on the administration of local self-Governing bodies. On the whole local bodies have shown commendable interest in public health activities including baby week and child welfare movements but finance remains the main difficulty. There are signs of growing interest in local self-Government among the people.

"FREAKISH ELECTORATE".

The electorate is freakish and apt to vote from personal and caste motives than from principle and success or failure of these bodies more often than not depends on the presence of one man's outstanding influence. The Council in dealing with legislation has always shown a strong desire to increase taxation and is inclined to reduce penalties wherever possible and provide additional appeals to Courts. There is the inevitable tendency at the present stage to interfere too much in details of executive Government and ignorance of details of administration leads to insufficient recognition of Governments efforts towards economy but the Council has shown a genuine desire to enforce economy. Reaction of the Council on public opinion was illustrated by making the Swarajists modify their attitude to one of responsive co-operation. The members showed a great activity in bringing forward matters of interest to their constituents. The second council showed signs of much more definite grouping on party lines and Swarajists voted solidly and non-Brahmins also were much more unified possibly as a result of having a non-Brahmin Minister. As regards party leaders the Bombay Government points out that Mr. M. R. Jayakar was a notable figure but by culture and moderation widely separated from most of his party. He was moderate. His resignation led to deterioration among the Swarajists. Mr. Bhopatkar who succeeded Mr. Jayakar was opposed to the diehard the Swarajist Mr. Nariman and failed to exercise any control over the party.

SECOND COUNCIL.

The Bombay Government declare that the second legislative Council was distinctly poorer in quality because of the rout of the Moderates by the Swarajists resulting in the lowering of the tone of the Council and the loss of business ability. The personality of the President helped to keep thigns going. The methods of the non-Brahmins showed that they had still much to learn of politics. The Swarajists were the only non-official party united by bonds other than communal. In conclusion the Bombay Government refers to what it says has been by far the greatest hindrance to success or at least to a fair trial of the reforms in this province, viz. its financial difficulties and the consequent inability of the ministers to embark on any large schemes of social or educational advance. With reasonable funds the history of the working of the reforms scheme in this presidency might have been very different from that presented. On the other hand the Legislative Council has a large record of useful legislation to its credit. Its influence on both sides of the administration was constant and considerable and its attitude on financial and general matters has, on the whole, not been unreasonable. If as there is reason to think there has been deterioration in some aspects of local self-Government this has not been unexpected or unnatural and in other directions

(Continued on page 9.)

EGYPTIAN "BRIEF" SCANDAL

WISSA BEY DEFENDS TRANSACTION

"PUBLISHED DOCUMENT INACCURATE"

ACTION FOR CRIMINAL DEFAMATION CONTEMPLATED

LONDON, June 25.

Cairo.—Wissa Bey Wassef, President of the Chamber in an interview declared that the fees demanded by himself, Nahas Pasha and Gaafar Fakry Bey in return for their services in connection with the claim of the mother of Prince Seifeddin were justified by the enormous interests involved. He explained that Nahas Pasha since he became Premier had with the consent of the clients not proceeded with the affair. Wissa Bey had done likewise. Gaafar Fakry Bey alleges that the document purporting to be the contract and published in the Egyptian press was a falsified one and a translation from Turkish was now being made on behalf of the Wafd. It is learned that this document was stolen from the house of Fakry Bey three months ago. The three accused lawyers are bringing action for criminal defamation of character.—Reuter's Special Service.

VIRAMGAM PEASANT'S SUCCESS

FRESH ENQUIRY INTO ASSESSMENT ORDERED.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE

It will be remembered that deep discontent has been prevailing among the peasants of Viramgam Taluka as a result of the revised assessment which involves an increase of 29 per cent. in the land revenue they have to pay. Mr. Swami Narayan, ex-M.L.C., and other workers have been taking a lead in the agitation for a fresh inquiry into the assessment and it is gratifying to note that, thanks to their patriotic efforts, the intercession of the Hon. Mr. Harilalbhai Desai, Minister of Education, and the sympathetic and businesslike attitude of His Excellency the Governor, the demand of the Viramgam peasant has been accepted and Government have decided immediately to appoint an official to make a fresh enquiry and not to insist on the collection of the enhanced assessment but to recover the land revenue at the old rate.

OFFICIAL METHODS IN BARDOLI

INQUIRY BY NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

BOMBAY COUNCILLORS AND EX-COUNCILLORS' MOVE

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 25.

The committee consisting of the following members and ex-members of the Bombay Legislative Council, viz., Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay), (Chairman), Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay), Mr. Hoseinbhai N. Laljee (Bombay), Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat Rural), Mr. H. B. Shivdesani (Surat Rural), Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona), Mr. H. B. Shivdasani with Mr. B. G. Kher as Secretary, met at Bardoli yesterday morning for a preliminary discussion. Messrs. Shivdasani and Chandrachud have not been able to remain present. The following terms of reference were finally decided upon.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(a) To investigate into and report on the methods adopted by the officials in the Surat District in respect of the collection of revised assessment in Bardoli Taluka and in particular the allegation that irregular, illegal harsh and vindictive measures have been taken by them in the said matter.

(b) To investigate into and report on the condition to which the peasants in the Bardoli Taluka have been reduced by reason of the said methods.

(c) For purposes aforesaid, to take evidence oral or documentary.

THE COMMITTEE AT WORK

The Commissioners have settled their programme of work. They went through the judgments of several persons who have been convicted and senteneed to various terms of imprisonment and prepared notes.

After this, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Mr. Hooseinbhai and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik visited some of the villages of the Taluka and inspected their houses. Dr. Gilder found, among the presents who have remained indoor for months together some cases of serious illness requiring immediate care.

The Commissioners will again meet at Bardoli on Thursday next. The sittings will continue till 2nd July.

'Patidar Ginning Factory' has been fixed as their office at Bardoli, while the Bombay office will be at 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTIES REQUESTED TO ASSIST.

The Committee has also addressed a letter to the Commissioner, N. D., requesting him to assist the Committee by directing the officials concerned to give inspection of some of the Government Records as also for appointment of an officer to assist the Committee in the investigation of the Bardoli affairs. A similar letter was written to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel.

A GREAT MASS MOVEMENT

A JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

Mr. Shiv Narain Bhatnagar, Editor, "The Tej," Delhi who returned to Bombay after a visit to Bardoli narrated his impressions of what he saw to a representative of "The Chronicle." He said:

I moved for four days in the Bardoli Taluka and visited several villages. I interviewed at least two dozen persons—men and women—educated and uneducated and found them determined to fight to the finish. I have seen passive resistance at several places in India but Bardoli Satyagraha is the first organised mass movement against the so-called guardians of law and order. The spirit of Satyagraha has permeated the masses. Ladies are taking equal rather more interest than men. Various songs of women about the "Unjust Raja" and "Call of Dharm" (duty) inspire the peaceful soldiers of Satyagraha as much as the ballads of the Bards used to enthuse the spirits of the Rajputs in the old days. A movement which has so much hold over the masses is, in my opinion, bound to succeed. Those people whose lands have been confiscated or buffaloes auctioned for nominal sums feel honoured in being called upon to make sacrifice for the cause of truth and justice. The Government has lost the residue of its prestige also in Bardoli. Now it is the Satyagraha Ashrams and not the British Government that practically rule eighty-six thousand souls in about 100 villages. The organisation of workers is simply wonderful and it is due to this organisation that the movement grew stronger every day inspite of the ruthless tactics of the Pathans.

DESIRE UNFULFILLED.

The peace pourparlers, withdrawal of Pathans and cessation of "Japti" has left their hearts' resire of suffering and sacrifice unfulfilled. The people are quite confident of the success for they believe that they are on the right and that it is the right cause that ultimately succeeds.

BARDOLI'S GRIM STRUGGLE

FAITH OF THE PEASANTS

Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker, a well-known solicitor of 26 years standing, an ex-member of the Bombay Corporation and Senate of the Bombay University, who returned from a visit to Bardoli was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle." Mr. Dharamsi said:—

During the last week-end my wife and I had an opportunity in the company of a few select and educated public workers, of witnessing the grim struggle that the people of Bardoli are carrying on. We were able to visit six villages in that time as a result of the special means of conveyance placed at our disposal. The determination displayed, the belief firmly held in the justice of their cause is so marvellous that these alone would justify a visit. But this is not all. The spirit of non-co-operation with a power which has ceased to have any sympathy (according to them) for them; a power which is absent when the most insistent and urgent sanitary measures are necessary; which only steps in when there is agricultural prosperity; that spirit of non-co-operation is thick in the air. Non-violence marks their attitude throughout; and, as can be imagined, the provocation they receive in some cases taxes their resolution to the extreme. That they have been able to hold out so long is a wonder; but not when you have seen the strength of purpose with which they have entered the struggle, and certainly not when you have noticed their firm confidence in the righteousness of their cause, and the most solemn determination to carry on their struggle to its successful conclusion. Terrorism there must have been, for we saw what struck us as its vestiges. The populace would just dare leave their places—time was till recently when they dared not peep out. The women of Bardoli call for a special mention. They are not only the willing helpmates of their spouses and brothers but in a good many cases, so we were assured, the sheet achor of their resolve.

WILL EDUCATION MINISTER RESIGN?

One question strikes the visitor from Bombay most. What is Ahmedabad doing in the Governor's cabinet? Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai has been called upon to tender his resignation by his constituency, and yet he hangs on to his post. Be it remembered that for securing his Ministership the votes of those M.L.C's who have resigned from the local Council on the Bardoli issue were promised. They have come out; logic demands that he should follow suit.

VACANCIES IN COUNCIL

BYE-ELECTION IN BOMBAY NORTH

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Tuesday announces the dates for the election of a representative to the Bombay Council from Hyderabad (Sind) District Muhammadan Rural Constituency, the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayutullah having vacated his seat by reason of his acceptance of the Executive Councillorship. July 3rd is fixed for Nomination of candidates, July 5th for Scrutiny of Nomination Papers, July 17th for voting and Saturday July 21st for counting of votes.

BOMBAY NORTH.

Consequent on the resignation of his seat by Mr. F. J. Ginwala in the Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay (North) Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency is called upon to elect a representative. Thursday July 5th is fixed for Nomination of Candidates, Monday July 9th for Scrutiny of Nomination Papers, Saturday July 21st for voting and Tuesday July 24 for counting of votes.

MUHARRUM CELEBRATIONS

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI

DELHI, June 25.

Muharrum commences here to-morrow and will last four days. Elaborate police arrangements have been made for the safe celebration of the festival. Twenty-two police pickets will be posted in various parts of the city while a large reserve police force will be kept at the central police station and the Sadar Bazar and Hauz Qazi police stations. Roofs along the route of the procession will be patrolled and picketed with armed policemen with lanterns who will be selected men with selected head constables capable, should necessity arise, of controlling fire. They will not fire, however, except under the orders of a Magistrate or in self-defence. Mounted sawars will also patrol the town. A large police force will accompany the processions on the route.—A. P.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION NOT YET COMPLETE

NEHRU COMMITTEE TO APPLY FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

It is understood that the Nehru Committee appointed by the All-parties, conference will be unable to complete the draft Constitution by the first of July. Owing to Muharam Holidays, all members have left extension of time will be applied for, and it is hoped to finish the work by the middle of July.—A. P.

Bangalore, June 26.—After ten days' rest as guest of Sir Brajendranath Seal, the poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left last night for Madras en route to Shantiniketan.—A. P.

AUDACIOUS TREVESTY OF FACTS

(Continued from previous page).

the procedure cannot be magnified into a great concession. Just consider what the reservation meant. The basic suggestion on which a purely Parliamentary Commission has been advocated by its apologists is that it is going to pass a verdict on the working of the Reforms and the fitness of the people of India for further advance and therefore those on whose acts a verdict is to be pronounced cannot be members of the Commission. And yet the Committee representing the Legislatures was to be excluded from hearing or cross-examining witnesses who were expected to give damaging evidence against the fitness of India and its Legislatures for a further advance in Responsible Government. It is amazing that a lawyer and statesman of the eminence of Sir John Simon should have taken months to discover the iniquity of the reservation. It was not until the force of circumstances proved too strong for him, even the Committee of the Legislature of a province which has been represented as eager to co-operate with the Commission having revolted against it, that he has withdrawn from an untenable position. It is really astounding to say that this withdrawal of the reservation about in camera evidence brings about "equality of status," in the Committee of the Central Legislature. Sir John Simon and his Commission cannot create or confer equality of status. That can only be done by the authority that created the status of the Commission.

CANNOT PARTICIPATE.

The position remains entirely unchanged so far as the Liberal Party and other parties holding similar views on this question are concerned. Unless equality of status, authority and powers is created we cannot participate in the work of the Commission. It should not be beyond the genius of British statesmanship to take a bold and courageous step which would bring about conditions which would make it possible for politically minded India to co-operate with the Commission on honourable terms of perfect equality. I have still hopes that responsible authorities both in India and England will grasp the realities of the situation and take effective measures to remove the present impasse. But time is of the essence. Delay is bound to stiffen the opposition. What might have satisfied people a few months ago will not satisfy them now and what might satisfy them to-day will not satisfy them a month hence. I hope and trust His Excellency Lord Irwin whose sincerity and simplicity attract all who have come in contact with him will make plain to the Cabinet at "Home" what is essentially necessary to be done if Indian faith in the sincerity of England is to be restored. A bold and courageous policy is needed that will catch the imagination of the people and not pettifogging amendments of and tinkering with procedure.—A. P.

SIR J. SIMON'S CLIMB-DOWN

MADRAS PRESS DISSATISFIED

MADRAS, June 25.

The local press features Sir John Simon's "climb-down". The nationalist section represented by the Hindu, New India, the Daily Express and Swarajya holds the Commission's acceptance of the Punjab Committee's terms has not solved India's demand. They declare the country stands by the original declaration made by leaders in Delhi in February last and will continue to boycott the Commission, while Justice and the Madras Mail think it will help the formation of committees of the Central and Provincial legislatures in view of the satisfaction of the demand in substance. In press interviews Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, express their dissatisfaction and declared the Commission will be to India the same as before unless its constitution is radically altered.—A. P.

"EQUALITY OF STATUS"

PLEA FOR HELPING SIMON SHOW

LONDON, June 25.

Sir Mohamed Shafi, interviewed by Reuter, rejoiced at the fact that the Central and Provincial Legislatures Committees would have the status of equality with the Royal Commission with regard to the examination of witnesses and the inspection of documents in the course of investigations in the forthcoming winter. He congratulated Sir John Simon, Lord Birkenhead and Lord Irwin in this connection, and hoped that all sincere well-wishers of India's constitutional progress towards the goal of full responsible Government would now be satisfied and take active steps to help the Commission. He concluded by saying that during three weeks he had found that the leading British statesmen were very sympathetic to the aspirations of India.—Reuter.

GOVT. DINNER TO SIMON SEVEN

BOMBAY'S GOVERNOR DESIGNATE ATTENDS

LONDON, June 26.

Premier Baldwin presided at the Govern-

(Continued on Col. 3.)

COMEDY IN POLLING

"VOTING UNDER PRESSURE"

A SCENE IN CORPORATION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday were treated to considerable mirth and laughter on the weakness of a councillor, who on being questioned by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the President, admitted that he had recorded his vote under pressure. The incident arose over the report of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.

TOWN DUTY ON COTTON.

The Corporation considered the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the proposal to reduce the town duty on all cotton consumed by the mills in the city by way of a refund of annas eight on the existing duty on proof of consumption. The Committee recommended that the Corporation should urge that the whole of the proposed refund should be borne by the Government.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the report be approved and adopted and the President be requested to inform Government accordingly.

DR. CHOKSY'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment that the report be referred to a Special Committee (named) to reconsider the whole question.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the amendment.

COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTION.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the report was cleverly drafted but it committed them as Corporation to the principle of granting refunds to the mill industry. He therefore suggested to modify the report by adding the words "if any refund is to be given of the nature suggested." The Government might reply said the Commissioner, that as the Corporation had accepted the principle of refund, they were committed to share with the Government the payment of refund. He therefore opined that it was unwise for them to commit themselves to that principle.

MODIFICATION OF REPORT.

The report was therefore modified as under:—Under the circumstances the Committee recommend that the Corporation should urge, that if any refund is to be given of the nature suggested, the whole of the proposed refund should be borne by the Government.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved that the report be approved and adopted in the amended form.

Mr. Marzban's amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

MR. JOSHI'S BILL.

Consideration was then given to the report of the sub-Committee of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the Indian Penal Code (amendment) Bill by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. The Bill was to secure immunity for members of unregistered trade unions and for any group of workkers engaged in a trade dispute from the consequences of the conspiracy law.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In their statement the Committee stated:—

Under Section 17 of the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, the officers or members of registered Trade Unions have already been given immunity from the operation of the Law of Conspiracy in India. Mr. Joshi wants to extend this immunity to members of unregistered Trade Unions also. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that Mr. Joshi's bill is open to serious objections. The Sub-Committee feel that if Mr. Joshi's bill is passed it will defeat the very object of the Trade Unions Act of 1926, namely, the encouragement of the growth of Trade Unions in this country on proper lines. As pointed out above, the officers and members of registered Trade Unions have already been exempted from the operation of Law of Conspiracy. The result of passing Mr. Joshi's Bill will be to give a similar exemption to "a body," to use the words of Sir B. N. Mitra (the then member for Industries and Labour), "of irresponsible people improperly organised, or not organised at all." The Sub-Committee are therefore of opinion that the Corporation be recommended to inform Government that they are not in favour of amending the Penal Code as desired by Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved that the Sub-Committee's report be approved and adopted and that Government be informed to that effect.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment that Government be informed that the Corporation were in favour of Mr. Joshi's Bill.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded the amendment.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai thought that the bill was unnecessary as the law of conspiracy did not apply to a congregation of people whose object was not illegal. He characterised Dr. Choksy as a misguided gentleman. He did not think Dr. Choksy had fully grasped the bearing of the present labour movement as he received inspiration from certain self-constituted and self-styled leaders who were incuencing the mill strikers in Bombay.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supported Dr. Choksy's amendment and urged the house to seriously consider the Bill of Mr. Joshi who was not an irresponsible agitator.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the amendment said Mr. Balubhai Desai had probably opposed owing to his difference with the strike leaders who belonged to the Communist party.

COMEDY IN VOTING.

Closure was moved at this stage, and the amendment being put to vote, was declared carried by the casting vote of the President, the voting being 20 against 20. It was then put as a substantive proposition and was declared carried. A poll was demanded, and the result was that 20 voted for it and 25 against it.

The President inquired as to who had not voted, and only Mr. Balubhai Desai responded that he had refrained from voting.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta raised a point of order that the poll was null and void as Mr. Dostmohmed Khairaz had recorded his vote against the proposition under pressure.

The President inquired of Mr. Dostmohmed Khairaz, if it was true that he recorded his vote under pressure?

Mr. Khairaz:—I signed under pressure.

The President:—Is Mr. Khairaz withdrawing his vote under pressure?

Mr. Khairaz:—No.

President:—I declare that the voting paper is not invalid and the voting still holds good even after the withdrawal of the vote of Mr. Khiraz as 20 have voted for it and 25 against it.

The proposition was then declared lost by 24 votes to 20, the President declaring that there remained nothing before the house as the proposition was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

"JERVIS BAY" STOWAWAYS

ALL SENTENCED TO 5½ MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

COLOMBO, June 25

The eight stowaways of the "Jervis Bay" were charged to day at the Colombo Police Court on five counts, including Arson. Captain Daniels, giving evidence said that wireless messages were sent from the Jervis Bay owing to the nervousness of passengers. He denounced the imputation that the crew [illegible]

All the accused were found guilty on four counts, but were discharged on one count, namely, attempt to commit mischief by fire.

Each accused was sentenced to a total of five and a half months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

POL. A.D.C. TO SECY. OF STATE

APPOINTMENT OF COL. PATTERSON

LONDON, June 25.

Lord Birkenhead has appointed Lieut.-Colonel S. B. A. Patterson of Indian Army as his Political Aide-de-Camp in succession to Lieut. Colonel Sir A. Bannerman.—Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT IN JAMSHEDPUR

(Continued from previous page).

They apprehend that the proposed rules for standarisation would hit the workers hard with the result that workers would be the losers in the bargain. The attitude of the mill-owners in this matter is quite definite and uncompromising. These rules have been unanimously accepted by the general body of the Millowners' Association who could be scarcely expected to agree to any compromise on this point.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOLES.

Tuesday was a day fixed for the weekly distribution of doles and the Joint Strike Committee had set apart a sum of Rs. 11,000 to be spent on the day's relief. No less than 35,000 persons are reported to have received their doles of rice and 'dal' which were distributed from all the relief centres. It is becoming increasingly evident that the strikers have been reduced to miserable straits and any further continuance of the strike will be nothing short of a deathblow to them. There was such a scramble for doles yesterday that the volunteers found it a very hard job to distribute the ration. Great anxiety prevails among the workers due to the fact that the doles they get do not suffice them for seven days of the week. There is, besides, uncertainty about these doles as the funds at the disposal of the Strike Committee are fast running short. The response of the public to the appeals made by the Labour leaders for funds is discouraging. A situation has been reached when the Labour leaders are face to face with an impending calamity of a very alarming nature and it is feared that if these leaders fail to meet the financial needs of the workers, the strike might fizzle out at any moment. Be it, however, said to the credit of the leaders that they are leaving no stone unturned to secure public support as best as they can.

NOBILE INJURED.

HIS SELF ABNEGATION

CARES MORE FOR SAFETY OF COMRADES

LNODON June 26.

Rome.—General Nobile's own account says that when the Swedish pilot Lundborg landed General Nobile requested him to fly back, firstly with the injured mechanic Cecioni, Czechoslovak Professor Behounek, and the mechanic Troiani and secondly with General Nobile, Lieutenant Vigliari and the Telegraphist Biagi. Lundborg, however, insisted that General Nobile should go first as he is wanted for information to help the rescue of other missing men of the "Italia." Others backed up Lundborg. So General Nobile agreed "with a heavy heart" and handed over the command to Lt. Viglieri.

GENL. NOBLE INJURED.

Rome.—A wireless from Citta Di Milano says that General Nobile has sustained partial fracture of his right Tibia and crushed the right foot and there has been considerable suffusion of blood. He is progressing well, and it is hoped that he will have completely recovered forty days hence.—Reuters.

GENERAL NOBILE'S PARTY

ANOTHER MEMBER PICKED UP

LONDON, June 25.

Copenhagen.—According to a message received by the Italian Legation at Oslo, General Nobile and another member of the party were picked up by a Fokker machine of the Swedish relief expedition. Both are injured.—Reuter.

A VETERAN FRENCH EXPLORER

ORDERED TO JOIN IN SEARCH FOR AMUNDSEN

LONDON, June 26.

Paris.—The Ministry of Marine has ordered the veteran explorer, Doctor Charcot, who is preparing for a cruise along the coast of Greenland his vessel "Pourquoipas," to proceed immediately to Spitzbergen and join in the search for Amundsen and Guilbaud.—Reuter.

SWEDISH AIRMAN MAROONED

INCIDENT AFTER NOBILE'S RESCUE

LONDON, June 26.

Stockholm.—Lundborg whose machine overturned after rescuing Nobile is marooned with rest of Nobile's party. He has asked that spare parts should be dropped by parachute.

Another Fokker monoplane, also De Havilland Moth, will be sent to Spitzbergen specially equipped for landing on small areas of ice.—Reuter.

NOBILE'S COMPANIONS

CECCIONI SAVED

LONDON, June 25.

Rome.—Sg. Ceccioni of Gen. Nobile's party has been saved.—Reuter.

TANGSHAN COMMANDER'S DEMAND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEMBERS AS HOSTAGES

LONDON, June 25.

Shanghai.—The Senior Commander of Chihli-Shantung troops at Tangshan is holding as hostages the members of Committee of Chamber of Commerce until the Kalan Mining Administration has paid 100,000 dollars which he is demanding

The British troops have been established at Tangshan without any incident.—Reuter.

EXTENSION IN G. I. P

LINE SURVEY SANCTIONED

SIMLA, June 25

The Railway Board have sanctioned traffic surveys by the G.I.P. Railway for two lines, one from Satna via Rewah to Nowgani covering a distance of 70 miles and the other from Katni to Singrauli via Murwara, a distance of 150 miles.—A. P.

(Continued from column 3.)

ment dinner last night to the Members of the Indian Statutory Commission. Fifty-two covers were laid. The party included Sir John Simon, Lord Birkenhead. Viscount Burnham, Lord Strathcona, Colonel Lane-Fox, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Hartshorn, Sir John Gilmour, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Frederick Sykes, Major Attlee, Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, Mr. Cadogan, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Viscount Peel, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Surendranath Mullik, Earl Winterton and Mr. S. R. Das.—Reuter.

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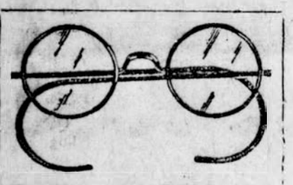

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

THE WORKING OF REFORMS

(Continued from page 7.)

there has been an increase in non-official interest and co-operation in this important sphere of public work. The political atmosphere has improved and though communal differences exist and sporadic disturbances have arisen from their evel influence, the tension is much less acute here than in northern India. It does contitute, however, one of the dangers and difficulties in further advance. It has been unfortunate from the point of view of the value of the scheme as an experiment that the party having the largest following in the last Council refused to take office while their effectiveness and constitutional opposition was much hampered by changing and irregular lines of action arising out of outside political influences.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVT'S REPORT

ATTITUDE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bengal Government points out that the report embodies all relevant criticism and suggestions received from the Executive Councillors and Ministers who were shown the draft report. It is pointed out that during the suspension of the constitution on the Transferred side no advantage was takento extend the reserved subjects at the expense of the Transferred. The attitude of the Legislative Council, however, remained the same so that no matter how essential to the efficient administration of the reserved subjects was the increase in the expenditure it was subjected to severe criticism and opposition. As regards local self-government the report reviewing the Calcutta Corporation's work says that the appointment of the chief executive officer being made elective had reduced his authority to mere shadow. In consequence there is little check on the extravagance and there is growing indiscipline among the staff. Primary education has been mainly encouraged, the number of students having risen from 2500 to 11600. Attention has been also paid by the Corporation to public health and medicine but no progress has been made with the solution of the pressing drainage problems or water supply. There has been ghost objectionable relaxation in building rules and unpaid taxes have accumulated with the result that the Corporation's closing balances have been depleted and their borrowing capacity has been reduced. Until its administration is conducted in the interest of the inhabitants of Calcutta and not in the interest of a political party the chances of improved administration are small. The report hopes that the Swarajist disintegration and their minority might give the administration a new orientation. As regards District Boards and municipalities of Bengal their difficulties were financial and not political and not attributable to the reformed constitution. With the exception of Mr. B. N. Sasmal, who as the Chairman of the Midnapore District Board was a complete failure, Swarajists on the local bodies in the mofussil did their best to maintain and in some cases raise the level of the administration. Financial difficulties are emphasised, though the finances have improved. Progress will be crippled unless the Meston settlement is revised. As regards legislation the total outturn of the second Council was very poor compared with the first.

"COUNCIL'S AWAKENING."

Then Bengal Government declare that in the year 1925 the Bengal Council appeared to have awakened to a better sense of its responsibilities. Mr. C. R. Das's exertions at this juncture hastened his untimely death but after his death when the Council met in August all attempts to reduce or refuse demands were defeated. The Council treated the budget on its merits. The Second Council followed its predecessor in showing the growing apathy to the resolution. The objectionable practice has grown of increasing the number of members on Select Committees on personal or party grounds until the Committee becomes so unwieldly as to lose its value. The members have been known to form mutual admiration societies and to propose each other. As regards party groupings Swarajists under Mr. C. R. Das adopted an obstructionist policy. The Independents under Mr. Chakravarty were against the Government and were individuals who owed allegiance to nobody and would accept office themselves but would support no one else in office. The Ministerialists bond of union was their personal attitude towards the various Ministers and did not therefore give consistent support to Government. The European and Anglo-Indian group possessed all the characteristics of a genuine political party. The official members were always present to support Government and Government could usually rely on the nominated non-officials, save on the question of the release of political prisoners. Public opinion being negligible members took no interest to maintain their relations with their constituents.

EUROPEANS' EDUCATION.

As regards the attitude of the Council towards the Europeans there is now a desire for larger grants for Indian education than diminution for European. Resentment is felt against the present scale of European officers salaries and though practically all groups approved of the policy of Indianisation it was realised that without European officers of all ranks the Calcutta riots situation in 1926 could not have been coped with. In the Council itself the relations between Indians and Europeans were cordial. Non-official Europeans were respected and whatever be said in the Council in debates the members outside treated each other with unvarying courtesy. As regards the attitude of the Council towards labour it was clear that the interests of the working classes were not confined entirely to labour members. The Bengal Government specifically deals with the criteria set up by the preamble to the Government of India Act. As regards co-operation received it is pointed out that the reforms have not been worked for a greater part of the period and though there is misapprehension as to what is meant by co-operation there was no sign of recognition that co-operation meant an effective effort to overcome opposition to dyarchy. Recognition of a sense of responsibility to the electors is absent and the Council has not displayed a sense of responsibility in voting on questions relating to reserved subjects though in the circumstances of the case it would be unfair to judge them harshly in this respect. As regards growth of primary education the degree of illiteracy in the electorate is most important. There should be a radical alteration in the quality of primary education. The existing situation in Bengal has divided the Presidency into Hindus versus Mahomedans and Government versus opposition. A communal Ministry does not lead to an appeal for a verdict to the electorate because of the existence of communal representation.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

It is therefore difficult to foresee any line of advance which is not based on greater equality of influence of the two classes which are broadly represented by landlords and tenants. Extension of franchise by including a large number of illiterates does not contribute to the solution. The only remedy is extension of education. The suspension of the transferred subjects gave the Bengal Government an opportunity to extend and improve primary education. There has been no marked progress in the university or secondary education and the latter continues to be unsatisfactory. Competition with students from other provinces shows a decline in the qualifications of the Bengal students. As regards constituencies and the public, electors do not take much interest in elections. An interesting feature was the enfranchisement of women. Thirteen per cent. of them voted but by far the largest number of female voters belong to the unfortunate class whose presence was distasteful to the lady polling officers and to the few respectable ladies who did appear to vote. The illiterate voters were 64 per cent. among non-Mahomedans and 53 per cent among Mahomedans for the Legislative Council. For the Assembly the illiterates were nine per cent. among non-Mahomedans and twenty-six per cent among Mahomedans. The constituencies took little interest in the work of the Council, except when the matter related to taxation or the release of Mr. S. C. Bose. The general public has not yet realised the extent of the real powers entrusted to the Council and the Executive Council is still regarded by a majority of the electorate as all powerful. Little improvement is expected until higher standard of education is attained in the constituencies. The only effective electoral organisations were the Congress Committees and an individual with only considerable local influence could succeed against a candidate supported by the Swarajist machine. The influence of the press on the public opinion is very great. And with the disappearance of the "Indian Mirror," pro-Government Indian press ceased to exist. But criticism was not directed solely against Government for various groups lost no opportunity of attacking one another. Party organisation in the press did not reflect parties in the political life in their entirety.

MADRAS GOVT.'S REPORT

RELATIONS BETWEEN GOVT AND SERVICES

The Madras Government's report shows that, mostly, joint meetings of the two halves were held and that no resignations occurred owing to difficulties in the Cabinet. Writing on the subject of the relations between the reformed Government and the Public Services, the Madras Government point out that while the attitude of the services has been very much the same as in the rest of India, the good points were more in evidence here than elsewhere. Greatly increased respect is now evinced by officials of all classes towards the decisions of the Legislative Council as well as the status of its members. The cost of administration increased and as regards the effect of the reforms on the efficiency of the administration, the Madras Government point out that it is sufficient perhaps to state the main change to be observed is that between rigid adherence to a fixed policy and constant formulation of new and progressive policies. The former is more efficient so long as the policy is the right policy but in its nature it tends to be unprogressive. The latter is apt to be less efficient until the policy is established but may result in changes which may bring about economy as well as efficiency in the administration. Another effect which is very noticeable in the post-reform era is the general unsettlement of the minds of permanent officials. They have been brought up to carry out definite policies without questioning the underlying reasons for them. They have now seen the policy of every department pulled up by the roots and examined 'ab initio' and they are not certain what is to be taken as established policy and what is not. Meanwhile the revision of all salaries and allowances as well as of financial codes has produced undoubtedly inequalities which did not exist before has resulted in general uncertainty as to the positions of officers and has prompted a spirit of questioning of authority and demurring to rules and orders which will render the administration difficult until the services settle down again to an establish order.

The effect of the reforms on local self-government has been certainly an awakening of civic consciousness among the people. But it is too early to estimate the results in the way of civic achievement. There has been an unwillingness both to impose taxes and strictly to enforce tax collection, but it is hoped that with better financial conditions the policy of giving wide powers to local bodies will be justified in the future. For a short time in certain quarters there was a tendency to introduce extremist doctrines into local bodies but this was successfully combated by the late Ministers and now there is little ground for complaint on that score. The Legislative Council represented strongly the legal profession and the municipal and local boards administration of the Presidency and this meant a tendency to represent interests rather than the people or causes, but the degree to which the Council reflects educated opinion has increased with each Council. The reaction of the Council on public opinion is a slower growth than that of representation of public opinion in it. As regards parties it is stated that the ultimate goal of all being the same, namely self-government for India they tend to form an opposition for opposition's sake. In the third Council the dispossessed "Justice" body opposed the Independent Party Ministry with acrimony and persistence. It cannot be said that distinct parties diverging on regular fixed policies exist. As regards Parliamentary traditions it is stated that forms at least of parliamentary government have found ready response in Madras. The Council work is closely followed by the literate classes but until literacy is much wider spread and of a higher degree the Councils will always be functioning above the heads of the average voter. The Madras Government next expresses the opinion that the influence of the press on politics has not been so great as might be expected chiefly because of the limited reading public. As regards political parties outside the legislature it is pointed out that Swarajists adhered to a policy of non-acceptance of office but so far they have given qualified support to the Independent Ministry. They are accused of having broken election pledges, their latest endeavour seems to capture for the Congress the growing power, namely, labour movements, particularly in the Madras City.

PUNJAB GOVT'S REPORT

"INCREASE IN CORRUPTION IN SERVICES"

The Punjab Government points out that owing to resignations from the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service there has been increased difficulty in carrying on administration satisfactorily. It has not always been easy to satisfy the insistent demands for British magistrates and British investigating officers which invariably follow communal rioting and compliance with such demands has been sometimes possible at the cost of some dislocation of essential services. Owing to the shortage of the I.C.S. cadre an unduly high proportion of District and Sessions Judges has been appointed from the provincial civil service which has weakened the efficiency of the provincial judiciary. Continued communal tension is bound to have some injurious effect on services undergoing a rapid process of Indianisation. Press attacks and questions in Councils have impaired discipline in some of the subordinate services and there is evidence that feelings of insecurity based mainly on communal grounds pervade certain establishments. The comparatively rapid process of indianisation in certain departments has frankly been used to adjust communal inequalities and in certain departments at any rate more importance is attached to political and communal connections than to departmental efficiency as a means of advancement.

"INCREASE IN CORRUPTION IN SERVICES."

There is moreover a belief on the part of the public that corruption in services has

(Continued on next page.)

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INDIA'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION

UNICAMERAL OR BI-CAMERAL SYSTEM?

QUESTION, A PERPLEXING ONE

NOVA-SCOTIAN EXPERIENCE

BOMBAY, June 25.

One of the problems that will engage the attention of the Simon Commission and the All-Parties' Conference, is the question of the retention or abolition of the Upper Chamber and in case of retention, the constitution of the same.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna had contributed a comprehensive study of the pros and cons of the problem to the January issue of "The Indian Review" which has drawn the attention of eminent students of the question in other countries. In a letter to Sir Phiroze, His Excellency James C. Tory, Governor of Nova Scotia, writes discussing the experience of that Canadian Province with the bicameral system. According to His Excellency, the problem is, while providing for a check on hasty legislation, to provide a "way by which the ultimate will of the people could not be finally thwarted".

Says His Excellency:—

"I have read with very great interest your article from the "Indian Review" with reference to the different forms of Government at present in existence, and their bearing upon the possible future Constitution of India.

SECOND CHAMBER IN NOVA SCOTIA

I was particularly interested in the article because of the fact that we have just completed a discussion and arrived at a decision in respect of the Second Chamber of this Province. We have had the Bi-cameral system in Nova Scotia since the creation of responsible government in 1758, and at present there is only one Province in which this system remains, namely, Quebec. An agitation was started, looking to the abolition of the Upper Chamber in Nova Scotia, and it has been going on now for about fifty years. No conclusion was reached because no method was found by which the Upper Chamber could be abolished without its own consent, and it did not seem inclined to give its consent, notwithstanding the fact that the Lower House persisted in promoting legislation which would give effect to that idea.

The matter was to have come before me a little over a year ago in the form of an Order in Council, looking to the abolition of the Upper Chamber, but I was in doubt as to the legality of the process and the matter was finally referred to the Courts to determine as to the power of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council to abolish the Upper Chamber. The courts in Nova Scotia were equally divided upon the matter, and it was ultimately decided by the Privy Council that the Governor-in-Council had the right to dismiss certain members of the Upper Chamber and appoint sufficient other members who would be favourable to its abolition. As a result of the decision of the Privy Council, an Order-in-Council was passed under which a certain number of the then existing Council was dismissed and other members appointed who would be favourable to its abolition. Subsequently, by virtue of the Bill recently passed, the Upper Chamber ceases to exist after the 31st May next (1928.)

BI-CAMERAL SYSTEM IN QUEBEC.

Quebec still clings to the Bi-cameral system and are satisfied with it. In Canada, our Second Chambers, where they have existed in the Provinces or in connection with the Federal Government, have never been elective. My observation would lead me to conclude that if a Senate or Upper Chamber is to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council and not be elective, the members should be appointed only for a certain number of years, and they should have an age limit, not to exceed 75 years. Perhaps, in some countries that age limit would be too great. I think it possibly would be in the case of India.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

The question as to which is better, the Bi-cameral or the Uni-cameral system, is a very perplexing one. While there seems to be some need for a check on hasty legislation, there should be some way by which the ultimate will of the people could not be finally thwarted. In Canada, it sometimes occurs that one party having been in power for quite a number of years, and the vacancies in the Senate having been filled by that party, the complexion of the Senate becomes largely that of one party. It also sometimes happens that when a new Government is elected by the people, measures are promoted which may seem contrary to the interests of the party represented in the Senate, and consequently these measures, though they may be important, are blocked.

APPLICATION TO INDIA.

In view of the many languages, religions, and with such a wide territory, you have before you a tremendous problem, one which will test the powers of all your greatest thinkers, and most patriotic citizens. Prejudice, passion and selfishness should all be eliminated in forming the Constitution of a country at least, as far as it is possible to eliminate these influences.

I shall watch with great interest the progress of thought in India in its endeavour to solve its constitutional problems."

THE WORKING OF REFORMS

(Continued from previous page).

increased since the introduction of the reforms in spite of the action taken by the local government to eradicate it. On the other side of the picture ministers had excellent relations with the services. Force of circumstances has in some cases tended to compel Ministers to safeguard the claims of their community or party in respect of recruitment to the services and communal considerations have occassionally impaded the choice of the most suitable men. But there has been noticeable difference between ministers in this respect. Occassionally the I. C. S. heads resented this but on the whole there has been a general recognition that Ministers must to some extent use patronage to consolidate their position in their parties. Ministers have been quick to recognise good work and have not shown an undue anxiety to expedite Indianisation at the sacrifice of efficiency. As regards self-government there has been a tendency to centralise and departmentalise certain spheres of work formerly left to local bodies. The evils of communalism have perhaps been more apparent in the field of local self government than in any other sphere. The first Muslim Minister for local self government had rearranged representation on local bodies and though no objection could be taken to it on principle one of the results of this policy has been to increase communal feeling. Another unfortunate result has been that the sudden reduction of Hindu representation meant loss of men with considerable business training and experience of civic work. The Council has on agricultural and co-operative matters given benevolent encouragement. It showed a general but not well informed readiness to promote industrial expansion. It took a sensible and reasonable attitude on the excise question.

INTEREST IN COUNCIL WAXES.

Writing on the subject of the council representing and reacting on public opinion the Punjab Government declares that practically the only vehicle of public opinion in the Punjab is the press. It represents generally the elements in society known for their hostility to the British administration but of recent years this has yielded its place to a discussion of communal topics. It would be more true to say that the press has had more influence on the expression of opinion in the Council than the debates in the Council have on the press. Nevertheless public interest in the Council has increased. The area of political consciousness is rapidly growing and the access of fresh elements largely representing classes with considerable stake in agriculture and commerce must tend to have a healthy and steadying effect in politics. Questions in the Council relating to a constituency are asked by a distant member due probably to a desire of the representative to maintain good relation with a local official.

As for party working the Sikh party holds a considerable influence. It sides with the Muslim rural party on agricultural questions while on political issues it has an affinity with the extreme Hindu group and has a leaning towards Hindus on communal questions. The bonds of party discipline in the Punjab Council are loose and on occasions of important division it is seldom safe to assume that all members of a party will obey the party whip. The Punjab politician has still to learn the ad-

(Continued on next page.)

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THE WORKING OF REFORMS

(Continued from previous page).

vantages of party solidarity. The chief events outside councils was the final collapse of non-cooperation and Akali agitation. It is pointed out that both sides of Government have freely discussed matters of importance and the adoption of this course has conduced to the development of the province at a difficult period of its evolution even though it may tend to obscure to the public some of the implications of the constitution of 1919.

U. P. GOVT'S REPORT

NATURAL DEVELOPMENT OF REFORMS

SIMLA, June 25.

The United Provinces Governments report provided very interesting reading. On the subject of the allocation of funds it is pointed out that the Finance Member's responsiblity for the spending departments on the reserved side has not resulted in these departments securing more than their fair share of money available. Government hold the view that inquiries by special committees are a natural and legitimate development of the reforms. The first ministers policy of avoiding official interference with local bodies as far as possible has been continued by their successors. General progress by self-governing bodies is not as satisfactory as should be expected. Government legislation did not occasion any difficulty except with regard to tenancy and land revenue. Throughout the discussion of these bills landlords were badly led and showed little judgment. Controversies in legislatures had however little effect on the election of 1926 and landlords were returned in undiminished numbers though the majority of voters were tenants. (The Home Member dissociates himself from this criticism regarding the attitude of the landlord party in the legislature.) Pure finance is not much considered in budget discussions and questions of policy raised are largely stereotyped. A point of some importance is the absence of any disposition to insist that Indianisation shall result in less expensive administration. The report concludes:—"It is a difficult attempt to sum up the tendencies of provincial politics or to forecast the future. Little can be added to what has already been said. Dyarchy has now functioned for seven years. The Administration has been carried on without a break and on the whole peacefully.

MINISTERS ACQUIRE INSIGHT.

Revenues have increased and more money has been spent upon development in many directions. Ministers have acquired an insight into public problems and obtained experience of the difficulties of administration and both in the legislature and to some extent outside it, there has been a general quickening of interest in all public matters. It is probably true to say that on the part of officials and non-officials alike there is a more general acceptance of dyarchy as a form of Government than there was when its illogicalities and cumbrousness were more irksome by reason of their strangeness. Familiarity is breeding acquiescence but the gap between the legislature and the people remains a profound one and there is great cause for misgiving in the immense disparity between the work still to be done in qualifying the elector and the means which are so far in sight for doing it. As regards the relations of the executive and the legislature there appear to be three main elements of weakness. One is the bitterness of communal feelings which may either bring about a deadlock or kill political development by permanently forcing the Muslim minority into an impotent alliance with the official element. Another is the lack of foresight and cohesion on the part of the dominant landlord party in the legislature which make it difficult for them to hold out against a combination of Nationalists and Swarajists and a third is the apparent lack of goodwill on the part of the Nationalists and Swarajists towards any form of administration in which the British element has an effective voice. Hitherto the majority in the Council for one reason or another has been willing though with occasional manifestations of discontent to maintain working relations with the reserved side of Government. It is not certain that this state of things will continue. If it does not, the official Government of the time will have to choose between making their policy conform to the minimum demands of the new majority in the legislature or resolutely resisting those demands at the price of a possible deadlock." The Home Member and the Muslim Minister however think that the possibility of organising permanent Government party should be carefully examined.

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C. P. GOVT'S REPORT

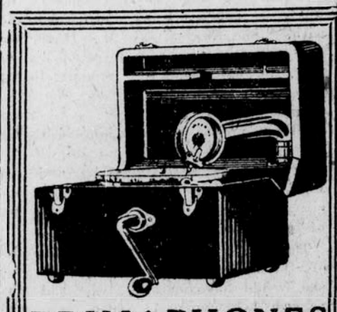
A HIT AT LOCAL SELF GOVT

The Central Provinces Government claims that the percentage of 39 allotted to the Transferred side exceeds that of any other province with one exception. Government received advice and assistance from Council Committees. As for local self government instances of mismanagement and deterioration are natural to a transition period. It is hoped that a higher sense of public responsibility will begin to assert itself. During the period reviewed Swarajists obstructed successfully and the transferred departments were suspended. Polling in 1924 showed that members of the second council were in a sense the real representatives of electors but owing to the illiteracy and inexperience it is doubtful whether the majority had any idea about the policy for which they voted. Swarajists could not therefore be said to have obtained a mandate for obstruction. The creed of noncooperation gradually gave way to saner counsels. The non-Brahmin movement also made considerable headway in the Marathi speaking districts and has now become an active force in certain constituencies.

ASSAM GOVT'S REPORT

"NO OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS IN COUNCIL"

Assam Government reports that though the majority of elected members consider the criticism of the executive Government their most important function, there has been no tendency to obstruct. On the other hand members of all parties including Swarajists have been willing to offer their services and advice on important questions of policy. As regards ministerial joint responsibility ministers have to be selected in consideration both of leadership and also communal claim. In the circumstances ministers must themselves decide to what extent they will accept joint responsibility. As for local bodies a regrettable feature is laxity in supervision in accounts and reluctance to take adequate action in cases of fraud or culpable negligence on the part of subordinates. But civic responsibility will grow with experience and education. There have been no cases of certification, return or reservation of bills, except opium bills to which the Governor withheld assent. The attitude of the Council towards Government legislation was on the whole reasonable except perhaps in the first year of the second council. Government have experienced little difficulty in obtaining supplies from the Council. The Council has on the whole maintained a high standard of dignity and procedure. Government compliments the abilities displayed by Swarajist, Independent, and tea industry leaders in the Council. The proceedings of the House evoke little interest in constituencies. The Swaraj party was the only organised party. There is no Assam press and the Bengal press exercises influence in Assam. Non-co-operation movement had little effect on the working of the municipalities and local boards.



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BURMA GOVT'S REPORT

The Burma Government report states that there has been no allocation of funds between the two-halves as no demand has been made nor a necessity arisen for it. There has been no lack of co-operation between the Executive Government and the Legislature and no lack of harmony between members, ministers and heads of departments. Uneasiness in the public service has grown less. There has been no case of certification or return or reservation of bills or withholding of assent save in the case of the Burma tax on sea passengers nor has there been resort to regulations, ordinances or other extraordinary legislative powers. In measures dealing with law and order the attitude of the opposition had been one of bitter hostility and unreasoning prejudice. It is significant that this attitude of hostility towards police, public works and forest departments has changed very remarkably. So far no outstanding personality has emerged from among Burmans in the Legislative Council. Little interest is taken by the public in the proceedings of the Council. Influence of the Press on politics is small.

BIHAR GOVT'S REPORT

IRRESPONSIBILITY OF COUNCILLORS

The Bihar Government reports that the pessimistic outlook of public services has considerably been removed. The ingrained determination of the Council not merely to control the policy, but meddle in details of executive administration is directly responsible for the feeling that governing officers are now required to serve two masters. The position of district officers has definitely changed for the worse. The modern politicians elected to district boards and municipalities have no desire to be trained. They resent interference and it is not possible for the district officer to continue making futile attempts to improve matters. The local officer feels that less interest is taken by the higher authorities in district work and more in politics and he is for the present marking time.

HARMONIOUS RELATIONS.

Apart from this uneasiness and mistrust relations between members of the services and reformed Government have been harmonious. There has been grave deterioration in the administration of local bodies and for lack of expenditure there was stagnation in the reserved departments. The Council wishes to abolish all supervising officers and is blind to the wholesale fall in the standard of administration which would inevitably result. The Council is unable to come to any final decision on any debatable matter. The Ministers claim considerable advance as the result of the reforms, but the heads of the Transferred departments take somewhat different view. There has been however no marked decrease in the efficiency of the administration. An ominous and disquieting sign of the times is the growth of a class of professional politicians mostly raw youths who take up politics as a livelihood and responsible Indians are openly apprehensive of this class who are gaining power. Bribery at elections is rampant and an atmosphere congenial to the growth of professional politicians is being created. The Council has been reasonable in giving support to Government measures to remove the practical difficulties of the administration. There is no general public opinion on matters discussed in the Council and the ordinary member does not maintain any personal relations with his constituency. As for the party grouping Government relies on nominated members and landlords, but the position is far from easy until a definite party is consolidated as Swarajists form the largest unofficial group. The Press of the province has little direct influence on public opinion. As for the general political atmosphere the anti-Government movement is now more indirect.

Ministers, Sir Fakhruddin and Sir Ganeshdutt Singh, append a joint note claiming that reforms have improved the efficiency of the administration. They do not think that any change of group of a party on communal lines is being formed in the Council.

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SEMI-STARVATION OF INDIAN MASSES.

"AFTER 150 YEARS OF BRITISH RULE."

MESSRS PURCELL AND HALLSWORTH'S INDICTMENT

The following are extracts from the report on Indian Labour conditions submitted to the British Trade Union Congress by these two investigators after a tour of personal observation:—

Not the least interesting and important figures from the 1921 Census are those relating to the matter of illiteracy as shown below:—

Sex	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	19841438	142623691	162465129
Females	2782213	150807889	153590102
Total	22623651	293431580	316055231

Persons with a knowledge of English numbered 2½ millions.

It will be noted that the illiteracy of females is relatively greater than that of males, a fact which emphasises the lowliness of the woman's position in India.

These figures show in simple but telling fashion, what a great mass of ignorance there is to dispel so far as the general body of the people is concerned It is doubtful, whether there is any parallel case in the world to-day, at least in any country comparable with India. That such a state of affairs should exist in the twentieth century after 150 years of British rule is a serious reflection upon everybody concerned. India for long has been regarded as a country specially suitable for economic exploitation, supported by costly militarism and police, and it is upon those who have instituted and maintained the system and richly benefited from its working that the responsibility for keeping nearly 294,000,000 of human beings in mental darkness and intellectual as well as material poverty must be placed.

EDUCATION.

Here and there it is true there are employers who, tired of waiting for Government to establish a national system of education, have made an attempt to provide elementary and also technical education themselves, and a few of the Trade Unions also have done something in this respect. As far as these efforts go, they are to be commended as stop-gap arrangements. But they cannot be regarded as constituting the right lines of development. Education is surely a national affair, to be carried on in pursuance of properly devised scheme, adequately financed and equitably administered for the benefit of all classes of the population. At present there is racial and class discrimination in educational institutions. It has been pointed out for instance, that the amount spent annually on education by the Bengal Government amounts only to the equivalent of 5½d. per head of the population, as compared with the sum of 4s. 7d. on military and police. When calculated on the average cost per student however, it is shown that the amount is only about 4s. 5d per Bengali, while that for the European is about £7 14s. 11½d. This starving of the educational service is responsible for the fact that 9.7 per cent. of the male and 2.1 per cent. of the female population of Bengal are literate.

Educational discrimination in favour of the European finds expression in other quarters. It is alleged that on the railways Europeans and Anglo-Indians are allowed grants-in-aid for the education of their children, but this consideration is denied to Indians.

Another example of serious injustice to Indians in connection with the railway services, lies in the fact that for many years schools for juniors have been reserved for Eurasians and Europeans; thus, those Indians desiring to take part in the mechanical training necessary for railway workshops are almost completely barred the opportunity. Though the door is said to be now open, the restrictions and regulations in practice form a barrier to Indians, on the ground that whatever their state of education may be, the low wages they receive militate against their compliance with the regulations in force.

There are a few States in which compulsory primary education has been established, but in practice not generally enforced because of the cost entailed. Yet the children of the employing class are otherwise provided for by reason of the fact that there is in their case no financial embarrassment, such as that existing in the case of the children of the Indian working class, whose wages are so terribly low that they have difficulty in getting merely the bare essentials of life, and there is no margin to spare for education.

The right of every member of the community, irrespective of race, creed or class, to receive the education of which he or she is inherently capable is unchallengable, and until it is respected and conceded to the Indian people, employers cannot justifiably complain that many of their workers are too illiterate to be efficient. From a labour standpoint, it is obvious that widespread illiteracy is a serious obstacle to Trade Union Organisation and the attempt to free the people from the economic and social oppression prevailing throughout India For this reason alone the Labour movement must lose no opportunity of pressing for the institution of a public system of education for all.

HOUSING AND SANITATION.

The housing of the people in our own country is a serious problem, but in India it is far more serious, for disgustingly bad housing conditions prevail generally so far as the working classes are concerned. Wherever one goes in the different parts of the country, whether it be in the villages, in the moderate sized towns, or in the big cities; and whatever may be the design or lay-out of the houses, whether they be the single-roomed or double-roomed dwellings built in "lines" or tenements, or the single-roomed dwellings dotted about separately in some places, they are all unutterably bad, and cannot in any decent sense be regarded as "homes."

We visited the workers' quarters wherever we stayed, and had we not seen them we could not have believed that such evil places existed At the end of the Report will be found a number of photographs depicting some of the houses we have personally inspected. The pictures will assist the reader in gaining some idea of the character of the dwellings and their immediate surroundings, but they do not, and cannot tell the whole story. We propose to fill in some of the details here by quoting a few cases which, in greater or less degree, are practically typical of all.

Here is a group of houses in "lines", the owner of which charges the tenant of each dwelling 4s. 6d. a month as rent. Each house consisting of one dark room used for all purposes, living, cooking and sleeping, is 9 feet, with mud walls and loose-tiled roof and has small open compound in front, a corner of which is used as a latrine. There is no ventilation in the living room except by a broken roof or that obtained through the entrance door when open. Outside the dwelling is a long, narrow channel which receives the waste matter of all descriptions and where flies and other insects abound. Four to eight persons, including children, crowd together into such a room.

Two other groups, perhaps a little worse, were seen, rents in these cases varying because of the rooms differing in size, from 2s. 3d. to 6s. a month. Wages of residents in these dwellings are about 5d. to 9d. a day, or 10s. 10d to 19s. 6d. for a full working month of twenty-six days.

A fourth lot of houses, provided by employers, is a little better than the others. The rent charged is about 3s a month and monthly wages of the occupants are stated as being 18sh. for men and 13sh. for women. The walls of these houses are of brick instead of mud, and there is a paved courtyard, in the centre of which is a common water supply and sloping brick place for washing. But there are the same internal arrangements, except that the latrines are situated a little distance from the houses. Three or four unmarried persons share the one room, or it is occupied by husband, wife and family.

Outside all the houses, on the edge of each side of the strip of land between the "lines" are the exposed gullies, at some places stopped up with garbage refuse and other waste matter, giving forth horrible smells repellant in the extreme. It is obvious that gullies are often used as conveniences, especially by children, and right in the open earth "street" can be seen women up to the elbows in cow dung preparing it for making up into cakes which, after being plastered on the walls of the houses and dried in the sun (a custom common in all parts of India) is used as a cheap form of fuel.

In another place, the floors of the houses are beneath the ground level, and it is only by crouching low down that ingress to the room can be gained. In the flood season, these houses are water-logged and sometimes altogether destroyed only to be substituted by others equally bad. These dwellings are very overcrowded and the people very poverty-stricken indeed.

'ID AT DAMASCUS

OFFICIAL CELEBRATIONS

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo publishes the following on the authority of a message from Beirut, dated May 29:—

A formal assemblage was held to-day at Damascus in honour of the 'Id-ul-Zuha festival. His Excellency Sheikh Tej-ud-Din received the congratulators, and then, in a well-attended procession, accompanied by the Ministers, proceeded to the Amwi congregational mosque where he said his prayers in presence of the representative of the High Commissioner, the responsible officers, the consuls and the representatives of the various powers.

Each of the Turkish and the Egyptian Consuls at Beirut received congratulatory deputations of the official and non-official people. All the public offices were closed at Beirut.—"Muslim Outlook."

'ID CELEBRATION IN PARIS

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo has the following on the basis of a message from Paris, dated May 29:—

In connection with the 'Id-ul-Zuha festival His Excellency Mahomud Fakhri Pasha gave an extraordinary party in the Egyptian Embassy, which was attended by the Egyptian subjects resident in Paris, the representatives of the various Powers, and prominent Parisians. The audience wished His Excellenc to convey their congratulations and prayers to His Majesty the King of Egypt.

ANGLO-HEDJAZ NEGOTIATIONS

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo has the following on the authority of a message from Jeddah, dated May 22:—

The Hedjaz Government have issued yesterday the following official statement:—

"The negotiations between His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz and Nejd, and the British Deputation headed by Sir Gilbert Clayton, commenced on May 8, at Jeddah, with the object of settling certain matters pending between Nejd, Iraq and Sharq-i-Ardan. The negotiations have progressed quite satisfactorily in the few matters taken into consideration, but in view of the approach of the Haj season it was indispensible to postpone the negotiations. The British Deputation has consequently availed of the postponement, to return to London in order to lay before the Government of His Majesty the King of England the results of its labours. The Deputation will shortly return to Jeddah to resume the negotiations.—"Muslim Outlook."

ZOROASTER DAY OBSERVANCE.

PROPHET'S MESSAGE OF SHAKTI

Swami Anand, B.A., Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Sangha, writes:—

There was a beautiful ceremony at the Shakti Asram, Rajpur on Friday, the 15th instant, when the Zoroaster Day was celebrated. Members of the Ashram met together in the Worship Room early in the morning. A beautiful little fire was lighted and the worship opened with havan ceremony led by Dr. K. D. Shastri, M.D, Prof Dharmendra Nath, M A , and Swami Anand. A moving hymn was sung by members in chorus. After this, Sadhu Vaswani offered a prayer breathing out an aspiration that the day might prove to be one of spiritual pilgrimage to the Great Prophet of Persia to whom the day was sacred. Sadhu Vaswani gave readings from the Gita, the Dhammapada and the Parsi Scripture, Zend Avasta. In a discourse Sadhu Vaswani interpreted the message of Zoroaster's life and teachings. The Youth movement, he said, was meant to be a movement of integration, not separation and so aimed at uniting all communities and religions in the one service of India. The Parsis were a small but a close-knit and philanthropic community and they had given India the great patriot, Dadabhai Naoroji, who was the first to declare boldly that Swaraj was India's goal. The Aryans were once distributed over Persia and Persians and Afghans were of the Aryan stock. Zend, the language of the Parsi scriptures, was a variety of Sanskrit; and the Zoroastrian faith, as the ancient Aryan religion, was inspired by reverence for fire. Zoroaster was a sage, a rishi. Born in a high family he like Buddha, joined the Brotherhood of the poor. Zoroaster like jesus, spent many years in silent meditation and 'topasya'. In silence came to him a vision of the Unseen; and out of that vision was developed his philosophy of life. He spoke of God, the principal of God, as Ahura Mazda. Ahrman was the principle of resistance. And resistance was necessary on this plane for the growth of the good. We live on a plane of friction. Zoroaster's was essentially a gospel of manhood. Be men.—was his message. It was a message of 'Shakti'. To develop manhood, we must have both purity and strength. The meeting closed with a song to India the Mother sung in chorus.

EGYPT AND FRANCE

DIPLOMATIC AMENITIES

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo publishes the following on the authority of a message from Paris, dated May 29:—

The President of the French Republic received His Excellency Mahmud Fakhri Pasha, the Egyptian Representative Minister at Paris, in connection with His Excellency's return from Egypt to Paris.—"Muslim Outlook."

A MUSLIM GEOGRAPHER

HONOURED BY FRENCH SOCIETY

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo publishes the following on the basis of a telegraphic message, dated May 29:—

The French Geographical Association held its annual gathering at Paris, and decided therein to grant certain prizes, one of which happens to be a medal of honour for Ahmad Hussain Bek for his discovering the Eastern Sahara. The President of the Association delivered this medal to His Excellency Murad Kamil Bey, the Egyptian Consul at Paris, on behalf of the winner.—"Muslim Outlook."

(Continued from column 6).

that set malicious tongues wagging. It was of her that Leigh Hunt wrote his perfect little poem; he had visited her after an illness, and she welcomed him with a kiss:—

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in;
Time, you thief, who love to get
Sweets into your list, put that in!
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad.
Say that health and wealth have missed me,
Say I'm growing old, but add,
Jenny kissed me.

Miss Drew's book, as we have said, is a most understanding piece of work, and it gives a condensed and vivid picture of the Carlyle circle.

MR. AND MRS. CARLYLE

DOMESTIC LIFE OF TWO PERSONS OF GENIUS

SOME INTERESTING EPISODES

Was it worth while to revive the controversy concerning the domestic affairs of Carlyle and his wife? We think it was, for the reason that Miss Elizabeth Drew's "Jane Welsh and Jane Carlyle" (Cape, 7s 6d.) is an attempt to adjust the balance between the opposing counsel, to sum up dispassionately on the evidence. The book is an acute and interpretive study of personalities; Miss Drew may not always be right, but she never goes far wrong.

FROUDE'S PART.

She justly condemns James Anthony Froude, Carlyle's literary executor, for disregarding the express wishes of the author of "Sartor Resartus." There was to be no printing of the letters for at least twenty years, and the love-letters to Jane ,which had been mislaid, should be burnt when they were found: "Let no third party read them: let no 'printing' of them, nor of any part of them, be even thought of by those who love me!" Yet, within a few years of Carlyle's death, Froude produced "The Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," with large quotations from the love-letters. Miss Drew says:—

He had a certain thesis about the relations of Carlyle and his wife which he was determined to uphold, and with the most unblushing lack of editorial scrupulousness he manipulated his material to fit his theory and to construct what were in fact, largely fictitious portraits of both his heroine and his hero—or perhaps we should say, his villain!

On the other hand, Mr. Alexander Carlyle, "makes Carlyle out like the hero of 'The Idyls of the King.'....." And so the pendulum swung to and fro until the public in general began to grow tired of the whole affair. It concluded, rightly enough, that there had been too much washing of dirty linen. And the two people mainly concerned, Carlyle and his wife, were the last people in the world to have desired that kind of exhibition.

THE YOUTHFUL JANE.

It is necessary to remember the kind of girl that Jane Welsh was before Carlyle came blunderingly, but most effectively into her life. She was not the staid and entirely discreet maiden usually associated with the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and glorified into a domestic pet in the mid-Victorian years—not that the mid-Victorian tradition will bear very close examination. She was a "bit of a minx," popular with men, but rather frowned upon by the good ladies of Haddington, who did not appreciate her sharp tongue and with. "She always," says Miss Drew, "had the solace of successful flirtation." She wrote to her friend Bess Stodart, in 1821 concerning a "goodish" lover who had proposed a second time:—

"He presumed to flatter himself..... that 'I might possibly change my mind' Ass! I change my mind indeed! and for him! Upon my word, to be as imbecile as he is, he has a monstrous stock of modest assurance!"

Then there was George Rennie, nephew of the architect of Waterloo Bridge, whom she would have married if he had not proved faithless and ridden away, like the gentleman in the ballad. The came Thomas Harlyle at that time living in Edinburgh, pretending to study law, but in fact impregnatng himself with Goethe and writing hackwork for a living. He was introduced to Jane Welsh at Haddington by Edward Irving, who later became an immensely popular preacher. Irving had been another admirer. Carlyle fact impregnating himself with Goethe and fell in love with her at once and remained in love with her till the end of his life. She held him at arm's-length for years, but finally succumbed. A few days before the wedding Jane wrote to him.—

"I am going to be really a very meek-tempered wife..... My Aunt tells me she sould live for ever with 'me' without quarrelling,—I am so reasonable and equal in my humour. There is something to gladden your heart withal! ..... So you perceive, my good Sir, the fault will be wholly your own, if we do not get on most harmoniously together."

CHEYNE ROW.

After many vicissitudes and changes of residence the pair settled down, in 1834, at 5, Cheyne Row, where the rest of the drama was played out. Both were highly temperamental, both suffered from nerves and dyspepsia, and both, therefore, were "difficult." Carlyle whole-heartedly believed that he was a seer and a prophet (and so did Jane, though she sometimes wearied of his sermonizing), though he wore the prophetic mantle as if it had been a hair-shirt. He agonistd over his work; he detested the labour of writing. He was often unreasonable and perverse. When Carlyle returned to Cheyne Row, after a considerable absence, to find that the house had been generally cleaned up and the furniture shifted, for variety's sake, from one room to another, he was full of admiration for three days; on the fourth day, when the girl next door was playing the piano, he declared that he could "neither think nor live" in the changed rooms, and that everything must be arranged as it was before:—

"Just as I was beginning to lead the dreaming, reading, blawdling existence which best suits me (wails Jane) ..... to find myself in the thick of a new mess: the carpets, which I nailed down so well with my own hands, tumbled up again dirt, lime, whitewash, oil, paint hard at work as before, and the prospect of new cleanings, new sewings, new arrangements stretching into eternity for anything I can see!"

She not only, in her bad moods, wrote nasty things to Carlyle, but said nasty things about him to other people. Thus Mrs. Brookfield reports her as saying:—

"The very least attention from Carlyle just glorifies me. When I have one of my headache, and the sensation of red-hot knitting needles darting into my brain, Carlyle's way of expressing sympathy is to rest a heavy hand on the top of my head and keep it there in perfect silence for several seconds, so that though I could scream with nervous agony, I sitt like a martyr, smiling with joy at such a proof of profound pity from him."

She was a brilliant woman with a habit of dramatizing herself.

THE SHADOWED YEARS.

For twenty years, during middle age and the approach of old age, "the suspicion that she was not quite appreciated and the attempt to insist on recognition of her own individuality, both strengthened themselves in her, in spite of her own considerable personal success, and in spite of all Carlyle's tenderly - repeated denials of the least change in him."

Miss Drew does not shrink from a discussion of the suggestion, fist made by Froude, that all the trouble really arose because Carlyle was sexualy impotent. The subject is not pleasant, but no honest biographer can evade it. The evidence, such as it is, comes from Geraldine Jewsbury, a foolish and unreliable lady who wrote bad novels, and from Frank Harris, who asserted in an article published in the English Review for February, 1918, that Carlyle, in 1878, confessed to him that he had never consummated the marriage. Frank Harris also asserts that Sir Richard Quain, the Carlyles' doctor, told him the same thing but Sir James Crichton-Browne says that, when he mentioned the story to Quain, he "laughed it to scorn." There is no definite proof either way, and probably never can be now. But Jane's letters to Carlyle after their marriage, and hers to him, seem altogether inconsistent with the idea of any abnormality.

A WOMAN OF GENIUS.

Jane Carlyle was a woman of genius—though not, unfortunately, of creative genius—meated with a man of explosive creative genius. There were bound to be collisions and rows; the pity is that Jane recorded so many of them in her journal and letters. They make very lively reading, of course. As to the love-letters, they should never have been published at all, particularly after Carlyle's emphatic prohibition. Jane was impulsive, irritable, moody; so was Carlyle. Each had a great deal to put up with, but it is clear that Carlyle's affection never wavered: nor, essentially, did his wife's. She was unconventional in an age of conventions.

(Continued in column 4)

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